

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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	PAGE
ADMIRAL SAMUEL MCGOWAN, PAYMASTER GENERAL OF THE NAVY <i>Frontispiece</i>	
SUPPLYING THE FLEETS IN WAR-TIME. . . . . Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan	437
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL. . . . .	442
A SEA CAPTAIN OF THE REVOLUTION . . . . . John C. Fitzpatrick	444
THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION . . . . . Grace M. Pierce	449
MARRIAGE RECORDS OF ALEXANDRIA, VA. . . . . Mary G. Powell	454
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS . . . . .	457
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT . . . . .	464
A PAGE IN HERALDRY . . . . .	469
HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE . . . . .	470
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT— REGULAR MEETING OF. . . . .	471
OFFICIAL LIST OF . . . . .	492

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REAR ADMIRAL SAMUEL MCGOWAN, PAYMASTER GENERAL OF THE NAVY  
BUSINESS MANAGER FOR THE NAVY, ADMIRAL MCGOWAN KEEPS HIS DESK CLEARED FOR ACTION AT ALL TIMES. "ROLL-TOP DESKS AND PIGEON-HOLES ARE THE  
FOES OF THE DO-IT-NOW IMPULSE," SAYS THE MAN WHO SUPERVISED THE PURCHASING OF \$30,000,000 WORTH OF NAVY SUPPLIES A DAY DURING THE WORLD  
WAR. EQUALLY AT HOME ON DECK OR IN OFFICE, ADMIRAL MCGOWAN IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT AND POPULAR OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE

# DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIV, No. 8

AUGUST, 1920

WHOLE No. 336

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## SUPPLYING THE FLEETS IN WAR-TIME

By Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan  
Paymaster General of the Navy



HERE can be no such thing as a peace Navy in contra-distinction to a war Navy—the only dependable plan of procedure being to do regularly at all times the very best possible as proved by practice; the only real and proper difference between peace and war being in volume. Because this interpretation of national preparedness has long been the guiding spirit of the Supply Corps of the Navy, the day the President proclaimed the existence of a state of war with Germany found the business desks of the Navy stripped for action.

Search the offices of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy and you will find not a single roll-top desk. There is a reason for this. Roll-top desks and pigeon-holes are the foes of the *do-it-now* impulse. Successful prosecution of war demands that impulse, and nowhere is its application more essential than to the great machine which supplies the armies in the field and the fleets in enemy seas.

To put it briefly, the real work of the Supply Corps of the Navy is getting supplies to the fleet when they are wanted, where they are wanted, and with the least possible delay, and then attending to the paper work. Strict adherence to this duty made it possible for the Supply Corps to accomplish one of the most remarkable feats of the World War from mobilization to demobilization, maintaining at all times the closest possible contact with the War Department—realizing that a single day's delay might invite defeat and possible disaster.

The Supply Corps is as essential to the success of the Navy in war as is the efficiency of the fleet commanders, the armament of the ships and the morale of the men behind the guns. Take the rudder from the most powerful battleship afloat and she will flounder about the seas a helpless hulk. Cut off the fleet from its regular source of supplies and it will be as helpless as a ship without a rudder.

Throughout the war and since the Armistice, every effort has been de-

voted to trying to live up to the following report of the House Naval Committee's Investigation on the Conduct of the War:

"The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has established and well deserves a nationwide reputation for efficiency."

Remarkable as it may seem, the World War occasioned practically no reorganization of the Navy's supply system—merely expansion—and such outside help as was accepted by the Navy came only because the nation's total demands suddenly exceeded its supply of certain commodities, this necessitating centralized distribution.

Yet, viewed in the light of the Navy's accepted theory of preparedness, the way was paved even before hostilities actually were begun.

As far back as 1820, John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, first interpreted military preparedness in this single, terse sentence: "The only difference between peace and war formation ought to be in magnitude; and the only change in passing from the former to the latter should consist in giving to it the augmentation which will then be necessary." Working on the lines laid down by Secretary of War Calhoun in organizing its forces for the greatest war in the history of the world, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts was able to overcome apparently insurmountable obstacles and with actual saving to the Government of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Before the United States entered the World War the record for one year's purchases by the Navy was twenty-seven million dollars. Almost in the passing of a single night, the Supply Corps of the Navy was confronted with the necessity of formulating a program of organization to meet a high-water mark purchase of more than thirty

million dollars in a single day!

An anxious public shook its head and said: "It can't be done."

Discouragement is not one of the attributes of the Navy; neither is the phrase: "It can't be done." Accomplishing the impossible is the one thing that is demanded of the Navy. Imbued with that spirit which does not recognize the existence of the "impossible," the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts replied to the doubting public: "Here it is."

It was simply a business proposition; and, to put it briefly, the system of supplying and accounting in the Navy is based on modern business efficiency principles.

Actual money expenditures by the Navy from the outbreak of the war until demobilization was about completed, totalled more than \$4,193,000,000. Compared with the total expenditures by the Navy during the preceding one hundred and twenty-three years since it was founded, the World War expenditures were one and one-third times as much! In taking into account the significance of these figures, one must not forget that during those one hundred and twenty-three years the Navy participated in four wars, the Civil War being the greatest of its time.

Before the World War, the enlisted force of the Navy never was more than 60,000 men. It suddenly found its ranks swelled by over half a million men, demanding new equipment from head to foot; demanding a greater amount of supplies than the Navy ever before dreamed of furnishing. Yet there never was a time during the war when there was not sufficient clothing of satisfactory quality when needed by the Navy, nor sufficient wholesome food for every fighting man in the service.

Despite the scarcity of certain articles



of food and the constant and persistent pressure from outside amounting in effect to actual propaganda for relaxation of the rigidity of the Navy's specifications—especially as they affected meats—no such thing was done. Never at any time during the war was there a lowering of the Navy's food standards and, if anything, those standards were made more rigid as the war continued.

Feeding half a million men three times a day scattered in every corner of the globe was but a single item in the gigantic program that devolved upon the Supply Corps. With the resources of the War Department taxed to the limit, the Navy was called upon to cooperate in convoying and subsisting troops going to and returning from France.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in his annual report for 1919, calls attention to this, as follows: "Under the arrangement with the Army, the Navy had charge of the feeding of troops on transports, and the greatly accelerated movement in bringing home the American Expeditionary Forces imposed a tremendous task upon the Supply Corps. Large quantities of supplies had to be provided and issued as needed, immense quantities of food cooked and served in limited time and space. The utilization of all space that could be made available for troops and the large numbers carried on vessels complicated the problem. When it is considered that 1,700,000 troops and passengers were fed on returning transports, in addition to their officers and crews; that on a vessel like the *Leviathan* more than 200,000 meals were served on a single voyage, the magnitude of such an accomplishment can be realized. It is estimated that a total of over 60,000,000 meals were served during the year aboard vessels of the Cruiser and

Transport Force, to Army personnel, in addition to Navy personnel, crews and passengers.

"Three hundred and eighty-two supply officers were required for this work; and they have most efficiently performed their arduous duties."

To meet the extraordinary demands upon its resources the Navy was compelled to increase temporarily its storage space at home by over 13,000,000 square feet. Storage projects were put under way at all the great navy yards, and the idea of having a fleet Supply Base located in South Brooklyn was conceived as the result of a most careful and thorough survey of the storage situation in and around New York City. The problem of adequate storage facilities taxed the ingenuity of the bureau, for no one knew how long the war would continue nor how greatly the demand for supplies of all kinds and descriptions would be increased.

Navy cost inspectors supervised work under contracts and commandeered forces amounting to \$886,000,000 with a recorded saving to the Government of more than \$125,000,000.

Fueling of ships was another item in the Navy's program that presented untold complications. Practically all American ships engaged in overseas service were fueled by the Navy, and, due to special storage and up-to-date bunkering facilities, sailing schedules were adhered to invariably with all the regularity of train schedules.

Navy shipments overseas embraced 12,000 tons of gasoline; 130,000 tons of coal; 746,000 tons of fuel oil, and 1,200,000 tons of miscellaneous supplies.

Early in the war the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts recognized the urgent necessity of dispatching supplies to the fleets under Admiral Sims with the

least possible delay. This was an urgent war necessity. The success of the fleet operations depended largely on the speed with which orders for supplies were carried out. All overseas shipments were made in pursuance of the following order:

"Requisitions, requests, and recommendations from Vice Admiral Sims, Senior Officer in Command in Europe, are to be acted upon the same day they are received and, unless there be some insurmountable obstacle, in exact agreement with his wishes; that is to say, when I properly have any discretion in the premises, it is to be understood that that discretion has already been exercised when Admiral Sims' wishes become known.

"Advice of action taken will be immediately cabled to Admiral Sims in every case.

"I am aware that, almost without exception, the foregoing rule has been in effect ever since Admiral Sims went abroad; but the necessity for instant action and unconditional support for everything that he does or wants to do is so obviously important that this order is issued to the end that immediate and favorable action may hereafter be invariable."

As an illustration of how the Bureau operated during the war to secure needed supplies when none were available on the open market, a case may be cited of the seizure of a thousand tons of tin.

The Navy was in urgent need of the tin and tried to get it; but the tin people did not want to give it up because it would interfere with their stocks. The War Industries Board had no power to commandeer the tin. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts found out where there were tin stocks

and sent Naval officers to the places with orders to hold the tin subject to Navy orders. It was not commandeered; it was simply seized. The Navy wanted to force into the market for spot sales any amount of tin out of the hands of the speculators. The market price was 84, the Navy price was 64.

Although war often demands stern dealing in the accumulation of materials, in general the fundamental principles of Navy peace-time purchasing—equal opportunity to all possible suppliers, definite standards of quality and complete publicity—were maintained throughout. The changed conditions in industry, however, made necessary the use of wartime power of fixing fair and just prices under which the Navy paid a price based upon cost and a reasonable profit added thereto. In peace-time, wide competition gave assurance of reasonable prices; in wartime, with demand outstripping supply in many lines, competition alone was not adequate. In addition, the changed conditions made necessary the use of the wartime power to compel performance. The developments and experiences of the war have been made the store of purchasing knowledge and records so complete as to warrant the statement that Navy purchasing has indeed become a science.

The bidding list of the Navy was increased from 6000 firms before the war to 18,000. All brokers, speculators, and objectionable middlemen were effectively excluded. And, although the amount of supplies purchased increased from a total of \$27,000,000 in the heaviest pre-war year to \$30,000,000 in a single day, the Navy emerged from the war free from any taint of suspicion of scandal, such as was described

by Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles in his annual report of 1864, just before the Supply Corps took charge:

"Under the practice that has prevailed, the whole system has become tainted with demoralization and fraud by which the honest and fair dealer is too often driven from the market."

The fight for direct dealing between producer and consumer, however, is by no means finished; for there still remain and constantly appear insistent commercial free lances who seem to be under the impression that the Navy is seeking the services of outside purchasing agents instead of simply buying the goods direct as required by a statute providing that "no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or dealer in, the article which he offers to supply."

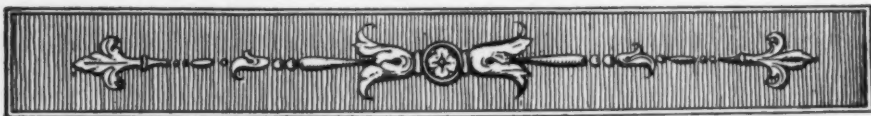
Some of the abuses and undesirable conditions which caused the enactment of this statute arose in connection with Government purchases made during

the World War and led to the drastic action recommended by the Department of Justice and approved by the President for compliance by the different departmental purchasing agencies that all purchases be made direct from manufacturers or producers and bona-fide regular dealers, not through any intermediaries who do not control their own sources of supply.

When the mothers and fathers of America gave their sons to the service of the country, when they ungrudgingly poured billions of dollars into the nation's war-chest, they expected and had a right to expect that the best that money could buy should go to feed, equip and arm the fighters on land and sea.

It has been reported that one distinguished British Naval officer once said the only criticism that could be made of the American Navy was that the men were perhaps too well fed, too well clothed, and too well paid.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death of three former National Officers: Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, Vice President General, 1900-1901; Mrs. Anderson D. Johnston, Corresponding Secretary General, 1897; Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, Historian General, 1915-1916. Tributes to their memory will be published in the next issue of the Remembrance Book.



## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

**W**ITH nations as with individuals, a self-searching scrutiny is good for soul and conscience, laying bare the failures and pointing the way to better achievement. America is no exception to this rule. America has, in a measure, failed in her attitude toward the foreigner coming to her shores seeking better things—for it is to be supposed that to find a happier life is the motive when a man casts off his moorings from his native land to seek asylum among strangers. America has held to an attitude of aloofness and cold commercialism in her treatment of the immigrant and the immigration problem. The human element has been lacking. The friendly welcome, the neighborly spirit, have both been absent. The foreigner has been allowed to hold to his own group, keeping aloof from American influences, and remaining a foreign element which is more or less dangerous in the proportion that its ignorance is worked upon by the demagogue and the agitator.

America is waking up to her failures, but in her attempt to meet the situation there is too much patronage and condescension; there is too obvious an attempt to "educate" and to "Americanize" in much of the Americanization work being done. This is not as it should be. The spirit of friendliness, the sympathy of human hearts, should

characterize our intercourse with these strangers whom we need and who need us. And if this spirit of friendliness is in our hearts it cannot help but get out to them. What we feel in our hearts we give out unconsciously to others, and we must search our own hearts and see that this spirit of friendliness lies therein before we can successfully "solve" our so-called "immigration problem."

This is the spirit which has animated the Daughters of the American Revolution in all their varied work of many years for the assimilation of the foreigner. Our Society has been giving it out wherever a local chapter has interested itself in its foreign neighbors. It is the spirit which animated our ancestors when they helped one another with the house "raisings" and "husking bees."

The time has come when the National Society as a whole must go forward with some big, concrete work in which we may all unite to establish better relations with these strangers within our gates, that the spirit of America may enter into their hearts.

It has seemed to me that this can best be done on the incoming steamers and at the points of debarkation, such as Ellis Island, where the immigrants are received like commodities, tagged and labelled and shunted off to their various destinations.

If the spoken and the written word

of welcome could be the first thing that greets these desolate, homesick ones—a friendly hand, holding out a book of needed, helpful information—how differently, how warmly would they feel toward this land and its people.

To this end I made the following recommendation to your National Board at its June meeting:

"There is this one concrete work which your President General desires to recommend—this is the financing of a manual of information in several languages for free distribution to the immigrant on landing upon these shores, modelled upon the plan of the well-known "Guide to the United States for Immigrants" published some years ago by the Connecticut D. A. R., said manual to contain the Constitution of the United States, the American Creed, the pledge to the flag with rules for the correct use of the flag, an address of welcome from this Society, and all practical information concerning our laws and government; our schools, including night schools; libraries, banks, government securities, everything, in short, which he needs to know in order to lead the life of a law-abiding American citizen.

"She would further recommend that the States raise a 25 cents per capita contribution toward a fund for this purpose to be known as the Immigrant Manual Fund, said contributions to be paid to the Treasurer General and the work carried on through the Patriotic Education and Americanization Committee."

This was unanimously adopted by your Board of Management. Our desire is to start work as soon as sufficient funds are received to enter upon the preparation of the manual which must be compiled by an expert under our supervision. Therefore, I hope that each State Regent will place this matter before her State as soon as possible in order that each State may contribute its share at an early date, for upon the preliminary success of the first year depends our continuance of this manual as an established publication of the Society.

That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, should be the first to welcome these potential Americans is simply our rightful share in the great work of holding our nation to the Americanism of its founders—our ancestors.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,  
*President General.*







## A SEA CAPTAIN OF THE REVOLUTION

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A. M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



HIS is the story of Andrew Paton, captain of the good ship *Lady Margareta* which sailed from Cadiz, Spain, for Edenton, North Carolina, in the winter of 1777-1778 with a miscellaneous cargo of supplies.

On an extra-large sheet of thin, handmade, linen paper, Captain Paton gives the facts, in a blunt, seaman-like fashion, of his encounter with a British man-o'-war and the British Court of Admiralty in New York; his imprisonment on a British prison-ship in New York Harbor and his daring escape therefrom. The narrative came to light but recently, among a mass of papers with which no connecting link is apparent and, as a picture of a Revolutionary War adventure, it is unique. A succession of thrilling incidents is set down in the most matter of fact way, beginning with the opening sentences in quaint chirography and still quainter spelling: "In Seven days after my departor from Cadez, I made the Islands of Porto, Santo & Madera, the wind to the N/ward & westward, I steared to the Suthard untill I goot in the Latitud. 30° "00. Continued Running down my Longd. In the Parrell, until I goot in the Longd. of 65° "00 west." Here he

met with heavy gales and contrary winds which drove the ship about on the coast of America and prevented his making a port. With him, as a passenger, was a Dutch sea captain and his wife and with the aid of this complacent and phlegmatic Hollander Paton was able, later, to puzzle the British so successfully as to save his ship from confiscation.

For days Paton strove to make safe harbor in the face of heavy off-shore gales, but with no success; then the storm subsided and, with clearing weather, the inevitable happened! On January 14, 1778, a sail appeared to the northward and bore swiftly down upon him. Anxiously Paton studied the stranger through his spy-glass and finally made her out to be a British man-o'-war. Instantly he hoisted the Dutch flag and, diving below, hastily swept together his private journal and all his papers relating to America, bundled them into a tight packet and cannily dropped them overboard unnoticed by the pursuing ship. Only the log-book and manifests were left, and these contained no incriminating information that would show that Paton was an American. In less than an hour the pursuing ship came within range



and dropped a round shot with a whistling splash along the forefoot of the *Lady Margareta*. Paton promptly hove to with the Dutch flag flapping at the mizzen. Down came the man-o'-war and ran up into the wind under the *Lady Margareta's* stern.

"What ship is that?" bawled a hoarse voice through a speaking trumpet.

Paton had his answer ready. Luckily he was, at the time he was sighted, standing to the southward and a safe neutral port in that direction was the island of Curacao, off the coast of Dutch Guiana.

"The Dutch ship *Lady Margareta*, from Cadiz to Curacao, sixty-nine days out," was his answer. A pause ensued and then the order came: "Come aboard, you."

Paton ordered out his gig and he and the Dutch captain, together with the non-committal log-book were rowed over to the man-o'-war. On the way he rapidly coached the Hollander to claim to be the captain of the *Lady Margareta*. The man-o'-war proved to be the British ship *Experiment*, Sir James Wallace, captain, and he put the two men through a rigorous cross-examination.

From Paton he extracted no information, as that clever seaman declared himself to be merely a passenger who knew next to nothing about the sea or ships and was only concerned about reaching his destination. From the Dutch captain there was even less to be learned. The phlegmatic Hollander blinked owlishly, bluntly objected to the examination, protested against having been stopped, and then relapsed into a stolid silence that exasperated the British commander. In a rage at finding himself balked in taking what looked like a valuable prize, Sir James declared the *Lady Margareta* a suspici-

ous vessel and announced his determination to convoy her into New York for examination. A prize crew of two officers and twelve men were put on board the *Lady Margareta*, and Captain Paton and eleven of his crew transferred to the *Experiment* and the two vessels proceeded to New York. The merchantman ran up the harbor to the city; but the man-o'-war, with Captain Paton on board, anchored at Sandy Hook.

Up in the city the Dutch captain, the mate of the *Lady Margareta* and most of the crew were examined before the British Court of Admiralty; but as only the Hollander, his wife, and Paton knew whither the ship had been bound the amount of dependable information obtained was small and, as Paton described it: "All turning out to Nothing in Regard of Condemning ye ship & Cargo." How successfully Paton's strategy worked is attested by the newspaper report of the arrival which described the *Lady Margareta* as a prize ship of 600 tons, commanded by Captain De Ruyter, with a large and valuable cargo of salt, medicines, between four and five thousand weight of Jesuit's bark, as quinine was then known, wine, brandy, cordage, linens, tea and mercery goods, bound from Cadiz to Curacao, but whose destination was suspected as South Carolina. The estimated value of the cargo was \$84,000, and it was called a fine prize for Captain Wallace and his men.

Disgusted with the failure to libel successfully the *Lady Margareta* on the information obtained from De Ruyter, Captain Paton was next brought up from Sandy Hook and called before an examining board on His Majesty's Ship *Preston*. The British naval officers were puzzled and irritated at the slight headway they were making against a wall

of dead resistance. They were convinced that something was wrong, but were unable to put their hands upon the difficulty. When Paton entered the cabin of the *Preston* they attempted to carry off the proceedings in a high-handed manner. A puffy, important-looking officer at the head of the table conducted the questioning.

"You are a seaman—don't deny it, sir!" he barked accusingly at Paton.

"In a manner of speaking, no," was Paton's answer. "But I have sailed the seas somewhat as a passenger, as I was doing this time."

"You have all the appearance of a seafaring man, and you talk like one," was the next accusation.

"Mayhap I have and mayhap I do," answered Paton coolly. "It would go hard if I did not learn some of the manners of the sea by having sailed with many different masters and by being examined, too, by such a board of officers as this."

"You are insolent, sir!" growled the officer.

"No," answered Paton easily, "I haven't a chance to be." Seeing nothing was to be gained on this tack, the next question was a more direct charge.

"How was it that though you are not a seaman you helped Captain De Ruyter navigate the ship?" This was a poser, for Paton did not know just what they had found out from De Ruyter; however, least said soonest mended, so he stuck to his plan of ignorance and answered:

"I don't know navigation, but I know enough to follow directions," he protested. "Whatever I did was to oblige Captain de Ruyter."

"We'd best lock up this fellow," said the examining officer, "and have the Dutchman sent in again to-morrow."

So off Paton was sent, but he cleverly managed, through one of the crew, to get word to De Ruyter to make out a protest against Captain Wallace and the *Experiment* for the seizure, to swear it out before a justice of the peace; to stick to the sworn statement, refuse to say a word more, and on no account to submit to a second examination. De Ruyter followed out this program to the letter. This blocked the proceedings and the protest, together with De Ruyter's refusal to again appear before the examining board, prevented the second examination. The British authorities were in a quandary. Until they could prove their case against the *Lady Margareta* they dared not go beyond the point they had reached for fear of a damage claim through their High Mightinesses, the States General of the United Netherlands; yet they could not hope to seize the ship without resorting to measures that would most likely involve them with the Dutch Government, which was already sympathetic toward America. All hope of legally condemning the *Lady Margareta* had vanished; but one last chance remained. Paton was not a citizen of Holland, that much was sure, so they could venture a little pressure upon him. He was dragged before the Court of Admiralty and subjected to a grilling examination for five long hours; but again the British failed to trap the wary seaman and, as Paton states: "All that not being satisfaction enuf to the Enemeys of America & they finding nothing that they could condemn the Ship upon, I was ordered to be sent on board one of the Prison ships at N. York, thinking at the same time that my hard Confinement would make me confess the Destination of the ship so as to ob-

tain my liberty & the Bribes that was offered me."

It was here that Paton showed his nerve and courage still more plainly. "After that," he writes, "I found that there was no such thing as to Obtain my Liberty by fair means, so I was determined to have it by fowll." He was a rapid worker and his "fowll" means consisted of forming a plan with three of the American prisoners on board who had not been on the ship long enough to have lost either their nerve or their strength. On the seventh night of Paton's imprisonment their plans were ready. Paton had not been searched and he had with him a goodly quantity of "Dutch courage" in the shape of a flask of rum. Not being a military prisoner he had, it seemed, a certain amount of freedom on board the prison-ship so, as night came on, he made friendly advances to the two deck sentries; probably an easy thing to do when the friendship was escorted by warming nips from his flask. After darkness set in Paton succeeded in manœuvring his three conspirators on deck and the four Americans proceeded to get both sentries expeditiously and completely drunk. Their next move was to hoist the deck boat over the bulwarks and lower her down into the water. To a clever seaman this was easy, and by good luck neither fall nor tackle creaked. Paton's next act was characterized by a certain grim humor mixed with practical common sense, for he caused the drunken sentries to be carefully lowered into the boat. This not only effectually prevented them from giving the alarm, but made them partners to the escape. They pushed off quietly from the prison-ship and managed to make the Long Island shore before daybreak without being

detected by the guard boats. Landing, they pushed the boat adrift with its freight of drunken sentries and set off inland; they soon separated for greater safety and each man struck out for himself.

The next night Paton boldly crossed the ferry into New York City where he found an American sympathizer and remained in hiding in the man's house for a week. During that time he succeeded in getting word to De Ruyter and the two met for several nights, when Paton gave him full and complete instructions how to act regarding the *Lady Margareta* and her cargo. These were to take the ship out of New York Harbor, bound for Curacao as soon as the British gave her up as hopeless; but, when well clear of New York, to run for the nearest southern port in the United States, if possible; barring that he was to throw the ship, if he could, into the hands of one of the American cruisers, as a prize. After this was thoroughly understood Paton confesses, naively, that he "was afriad to remain aney Longer amongst my Enemeys," so he crossed again to Long Island and, travelling by night, finally reached the extreme east end and crossed over to New London.

His narrative was written when he reached Boston, a few days later, and is dated at that city May 6, 1778. It is the blunt effort of a good seaman and an honest man to explain the loss of his ship. He finishes his recital thus: "The Dutch Capt., when I left New York, together with his Peapel, was Still remaining in Posesing of Ship & Cargo." And he adds a formal touch with this legal flourish: "To All Whom this may Consern. Witness my hand, ANDW. PATON."

That the loss of the *Lady Margareta*

did not injure Paton's reputation as an able seaman is attested by the fact that three years afterwards he sailed for Hispaniola in the new built merchant ship *Betsey*, owned by the firm of Nelson & Fox, of Philadelphia.

The *Betsey* carried a crew of forty men and was armed with ten six-pounders. With these guns and with Captain Paton in command of her it may well be doubted that she was ever captured by the British.

## BOOK REVIEW

MRS. WILSON'S COOK BOOK. By Mary A. Wilson. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company. Price, \$2.50.

A new weapon against the high cost of living has been found in a cook book by Mary A. Wilson just off the Lippincott press which gives the careful housekeeper the advantage of laboratory-tested recipes. Only those which met the author's rigid standards of efficiency, economy, and tastefulness were included in the volume.

Study of the book will give the home maker the necessary information as how to get the most value in nutrition, table attractiveness at the smallest possible cost. There are more than 1500 entries in the index to recipes and methods. The recipes are given in an

easy, homely style and not in the stilted fashion usually found in cook books. The tabulation of the ingredients and quantities is another advantage.

Mrs. Wilson was formerly Queen Victoria's *cuisinière*, and was an instructor in cooking for the United States Navy during the war. She has delivered many lectures on the culinary art, and now conducts a cooking school.

She is well known as a contributor of household information to newspapers.

The book is arranged topically by major subjects, such as breads, pastry, omelets, fish, meats, etc. Each topic forms a section which is replete with many incidental counsels for culinary success, as well as comprehensive in the actual recipes set forth therein.

## THE EDITOR'S MAIL BOX

Mrs. Theodore de LaPorte of Rhinebeck, New York, writes: "I have a compliment for your magazine. Mr. George Van Vleet, of Pleasant Plains, New York, as a local historian, states he subscribes to it and has it bound, because he gets more magazine for \$1 than anything else he takes. It is so

helpful to him in his special line of work."

The Historian of Centennial State Chapter of Greeley, Colorado, sends word that the Chapter has adopted "*resolutions that all officers of the Chapter must be subscribers to the D. A. R. Magazine.*" Next!



# THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By Grace M. Pierce

Author of: "Enoch Crosby, Revolutionary Spy," etc.

## PART V\*

### "THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S GUARD"



URING the past year a copy of a Revolutionary war document came into the possession of the D. A. R. library at Memorial Continental Hall, which, if the original was in existence, would of itself have no intrinsic value. But as the original seems to have been lost, like many other Revolutionary documents, the copy has a peculiar value of its own. This document is a copy of a muster roll for one month's service in 1782 of the organization officially known as "The Commander-in-Chief's Guard."

This distinctive and distinguished organization was not directly authorized by the Continental Congress as such, but was composed of men enrolled in the Continental service and was eventually recognized on the payrolls as a corporate body in the Continental Army. It came into existence in 1776 through the increasing necessity for a proper and adequate escort and guard for the person of the Commander-in-Chief, General Washington, and also for his rapidly increasing accumulation of valuable war papers and correspondence. A Secretary had been voted him

by the Continental Congress June 16, 1775, and on the following day three aides-de-camp had been voted also, but his small escort had become inadequate, and on March 11, 1776, the following order was posted at the Army headquarters before Boston, and the Guard was organized at noon of the succeeding day:

Headquarters, Cambridge, March 11, 1776.

"The General is desirous of selecting a particular number of men as a guard for himself and baggage. The colonel or commanding officers of each of the established regiments, the artillery and riflemen excepted, will furnish him with four, that the number wanted may be chosen out of them. His Excellency depends upon the colonels for good men, such as they can recommend for their sobriety, honesty and good behavior. He wishes them to be from five feet eight inches to five feet ten inches, handsomely and well made, and, as there is nothing in his eyes more desirable than cleanliness in a soldier, he desires that particular attention may be made in the choice of such men as are clean and spruce. They are all to be at headquarters tomorrow precisely at 12 o'clock at noon, when the number wanted will be fixed upon. The General neither wants them with uniforms nor arms, nor does he desire any man to be sent to him that is not perfectly willingly or desirous of being of this Guard—they should be drilled men."

Caleb Gibbs, a native of Rhode Island, but then a resident of Massachusetts, serving as Adjutant in the

\* This series commenced in the September, 1919, magazine.



regiment commanded by Col. John Glover, was commissioned as Captain of the new organization, and George Lewis, of Virginia, a nephew of General Washington, became Lieutenant. Capt. Gibbs continued as the commanding officer during the greater part of the war, but Lieut. Lewis was later detached for special service. To these two officers were given the details of organizing the Guard, and we learn from Capt. Gibbs' statement in his application for pension, on file in the Revolutionary section of the Pension Bureau, that on April 4, 1776, General Washington, with the Guard, departed from Boston for New York. This was the month following the evacuation of Boston by the British, whose destination was rumored to be New York City. Journals of the day show the march of the American Army to have been by way of Providence and Norwich to New London, whence a large part of the army was transported by boats to New York.

Shortly after arriving in New York, the General issued the following: "That orders delivered by Caleb Gibbs and George Lewis, Esquires, officers of the General's Guard, were to be attended to in the same manner as if sent by an aide-de-camp." At this time the Tory element was strong in New York City; plots and conspiracies were rife, and although Governor Tryon had taken refuge on a British war vessel in the harbor, he was in constant communication with the Tory conspirators in the city, who in turn communicated with the Tories of Staten and Long Islands. Agents of these conspirators were also working in the counties along the Hudson. These Tories were banded together to do all possible damage to the American cause; to disrupt, if pos-

sible, the Provincial Congress, enlist and arm soldiers in the British Army, and to carry forward all other means of undermining the support of Washington's army. Information of these proceedings was given to the American leaders by a waiter employed in one of the taverns which was a frequent meeting-place of some of the arch-conspirators. A later investigation by a Committee of the Congress produced conclusive evidence that these plots emanated from Governor Tryon himself, and were carried forward with the co-operation of the then Mayor of the city, "who had given money for the purchase of arms, enlistment of men, and the corruption of the Continental Soldiers, chiefly through the instrumentality of Gilbert Forbes, the gunsmith."

The revelation of these plots reached the Provincial Congress on June 21, 1776, and the following day the Congress ordered the arrest of Gilbert Forbes. On the same day David Mathews, the Mayor of the city, was also taken into custody. The plans of the conspirators had also included the assassination of General Washington, and to accomplish this, efforts had been made to corrupt members of the Guard. On the same day the other arrests were made, several members of the Guard who had fallen into the Machiavellian plot were also placed under arrest. Thomas Hickey, of the Guard, who was to have poisoned the General, and whose attempt failed by reason of the General being forewarned, was tried by court-martial, convicted and hanged. Hickey was an Irishman who had deserted from the British Army a few years before the Revolution, and at its outbreak had enlisted in the American Army. Altogether, it was asserted that eight members of the Guard were in-



volved in this scheme or conspiracy, several of whom, apparently, were executed. Having purged the Guard of this treasonable element, the remaining members of the organization seem to have served with renewed loyalty and devotion.

The term of enlistment in the Continental service for the men who had been taken into the Guard was to expire on December 31, 1776. During the same month, Lieutenant Lewis was detached from the Guard with authority to raise a troop of cavalry, and on the 14th of the month General Washington discharged twenty members of the Guard, upon condition that they should enlist for three years in this troop of cavalry under Lieutenant Lewis. The remaining members of the Guard, at the personal request of the General, promised to continue in service six weeks longer, and were eventually discharged at Morristown, New Jersey, early in February, 1777. The reorganization of the Guard was delayed until the first week of May, 1777.

On April 30, 1777, the following circular letter was addressed to the Colonels of the several Virginia regiments then with the main army at Morristown.

"Morristown, 30 April 1777.

"Sir:

I want to form a company for my Guard. In doing this I wish to be extremely cautious, because it is more than probable that, in the course of the campaign, my baggage, papers, and other matters of great public import may be committed to the sole care of these men. This being premised, in order to impress you with proper attention in the choice, I have to request that you will immediately furnish me with four men of your regiment; and, as it is my farther wish that this company should look well and be nearly of a size, I desire that none of the men may exceed in stature five feet ten inches, nor fall short of five feet nine inches, sober, young, active, and well made. When I recommend care in your choice I would be understood to mean men of good

character in the regiment, that possess the pride of appearing clean and soldier like. I am satisfied there can be no absolute security for the fidelity of this class of people, but yet I think it most likely to be found in those who have family connections in the country. You will, therefore, send me none but natives, and men of some property, if you have them. I must insist that, in making this choice, you give no intimation of my preference of natives, as I do not want to create any invidious distinction between them and the foreigners.

I am, yours, &c

GO WASHINGTON."

This reorganized body, consisting of four sergeants, four corporals, one fifer and forty-seven privates, was again placed under the command of Captain Gibbs, and another order was issued on May 6, 1777, as follows:

"The commanding officers of the battalions that furnished the Commander-in-Chief's Guard are not to draw for the men thus furnished after they have left their respective battalions, but are to give each man a certificate of the day on which he was last paid, in order that the captain of the Guard may be enabled to make out their abstract properly."

In the meantime, Lieutenant George Lewis had succeeded in raising his troop of cavalry, consisting of fifty men, and had been commissioned a captain in the Continental Dragoons. In May of 1777 a part of his company was transferred to another troop in the same regiment of Dragoons, and thirty-eight men under the command of Captain Lewis were assigned as the cavalry of the "Commander-in-Chief's Guard." This body of cavalry was never a fixed corps nor incorporated on the rolls as was the Infantry Guard, but until September, 1778, when they were detached and again joined their regiment, the Cavalry Guard always served as the personal guard of General Washington when the army was engaged in action and at such other times as circumstances rendered necessary.

During the early winter of 1778,

Baron Steuben, who had arrived in this country and offered his services to the Continental Congress and been appointed Inspector General of the Army, suggested to General Washington that he increase the number of his Guard, that he might drill and instruct them in tactics and discipline as a model for the army. This suggestion was approved and the order issued March 17, 1778, that "one hundred chosen men are to be annexed to the Guard of the Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of forming a corps to be instructed in the maneuvers necessary to be introduced in the army and serve as a model for the execution of them. As the General's Guard is composed entirely of Virginians, the one hundred draughts are to be taken from the troops of the other states." By this reorganization, the guard consisted of a captain, three lieutenants, a surgeon, four sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, one fifer, and one hundred and thirty-six privates. Under the strict discipline of Baron Steuben, this Corps soon attained a distinction and later became the model for the entire army. Count de Rochambeau declared when he first reviewed the army under Washington, that he (Washington) "must have formed an alliance with the King of Prussia. These troops are Prussians."

The additional men thus added to the Guard were ordered to be returned by their respective regiments as "on command" although they were to draw pay as a distinct Corps. Under the manual by Baron Steuben, and approved by general orders, defining the honors due to the Commander-in-Chief and other officers, the order stands that "The Guard of the Commander-in-Chief to pay no honors except to him."

In the spring of 1780, the Guard, hav-

ing been greatly reduced in numbers from various causes, an order was issued from headquarters at Morristown that "two trusty soldiers from each regiment of infantry and a good active sergeant from each brigade, with their arms, accoutrements, blankets, packs, etc., are to assemble on the grand parade to-morrow morning at troop beating. The officers of the day will have them formed into platoons and the brigademajor of the day will march them to headquarters, where they are to join His Excellency's Guard 'till further orders." On April 12, 1780, an order was issued that "as the late draught from the line to reinforce the Commander-in-Chief's Guard is only temporary, the men are to be furnished with pay and clothing from their respective regiments in the same manner as if they had not been drawn out." In July this order was reversed so that the men were "to be returned 'on command' in the regiments from which they were drafted, but to draw pay and clothing in the Guard."

July 28, 1778, the Board of War, on the recommendation of General Washington, promoted Captain Caleb Gibbs to the rank of major, in which capacity he continued in command of the Guard until January 1, 1781, when he was transferred to the Second Massachusetts Regiment, leaving Lieutenant William Colfax the senior officer in command. The Guard continued under this organization until June, 1783, when a general order was issued in compliance with the Resolve of Congress of May 26th that furloughs be granted to all non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, engaged to serve during the war until the ratification of the definite treaty of peace. This order also affected the Guard and the return shows

that the whole Guard was included in the furloughs granted, with the exception of one sergeant who chose to remain. On the same day that these men were furloughed an order for the formation of a new guard was given, as follows: "One subaltern, three sergeants, three corporals, two drums and fifes, and thirty privates to relieve the Commander-in-Chief's Guard." From June 6th to 16th, the temporary guard was furnished daily from the Massachusetts regiments; after that date the permanent reorganization was taken from the New Hampshire Line and consisted of thirty-eight men, twelve of whom were mounted."

On the 4th of September, 1783, Lieutenant Colfax was detached from the Guard to assume command of a company in a Connecticut regiment, and on the following day Lieutenant Bezaleel Howe, of the New Hampshire troops was assigned to the command of the Guard. The definite treaty of peace was signed September 3, 1783, and the furloughed members of the Guard were finally discharged on the 3rd of November. The new infantry guard was also ordered to rejoin their original corps, with the exception of the mounted men, who were detailed under command of Captain Bezaleel Howe to escort the baggage and papers of General Washington to "my house—ten miles below Alexandria, in Virginia." This duty performed, these remaining members of the Guard returned to West Point, New York, and were mustered out December 20, 1783, having been presented with their horses, accoutrements, etc., according to the Resolution of the Continental Congress, October 6, 1783.

As the Guard was a distinctive corps, so also both the infantry and cavalry

divisions had distinctive uniforms. In a letter to Captain Gibbs in 1777, regarding the uniform for the infantry guard General Washington expressed a preference for blue and buff, as that was the one he wore himself. In case those colors could not be procured, he stated that the Captain and the Clothier-General might select the color, "red excepted." The uniform of the Infantry Guard was a dark blue coat, with collar and cuffs, faced and lined with buff—high cut, single-breasted red vest; buckskin breeches strapped under black shoes; white bayonet and body belts, black stock and tie for the hair, and a black cocked hat bound with white tape. The commissioned officers wore the same general uniform with the exception of knee breeches and black boots reaching to the knee. The Cavalry Guard wore a white cloth coat, with collar and cuffs, faced and lined with light blue; blue vest, white waist belt, breeches of yellow leather, black riding boots, and spurs, black stock and tie, and a black felt hat bound by a strip of red cloth, with a foxtail for an ornament. Both these uniforms were variously decorated with buttons, etc., and both were somewhat modified at different periods of the service. The uniform of the Cavalry Guard depicted on the flag of the Guard "consisted of a blue coat with white facings, white waistcoat and breeches, black half-gaiters, and a cocked hat with blue and white feather." The flag of the corps represents a member of the guard in the above uniform holding a horse, and receiving a flag from Liberty, who is leaning upon the Union shield, near which is the American eagle, and underneath the whole was the motto of the Guard: "Conquer or Die."



## MARRIAGE RECORDS OF ALEX- ANDRIA, VA.

COPIED FROM THE MARRIAGE RECORDS OF THE OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF  
ALEXANDRIA, VA. 1789-1825

By Mrs. Mary G. Powell

Historian of the Mount Vernon Chapter, D.A.R., of Alexandria, Va.

- 1789, May 19: William Norris and Sarah Evans.  
1789, August 7: George Nash and Ann Ripton.  
1791, March 17: Joseph Mabie and Eleanor Buffire.  
1792, February 7: William Newton and Jane Stewart.  
1793, March: James Nebton and Mary Pettit.  
1793 August: Sindimore Nicholls and Selina Roberdeau.  
1794, August: Henry Nicholson and Precious Talbott.  
1795, October 23: John Niel and Rebecca Offutt.  
1803, October 27: Henry Nicholson and Ann Ballard.  
1808, March 17: Augustine Newton and Ann Selina Gadsby.  
1808, August 6: John Nevitt and Lucy Beaksey.  
1808, September 8: John Newland and Susannah Windsor.  
1814, June 14: Henry Nicholson and Margaret Hineman.  
1792, September: John Outten and Phillis Evans.  
1793, March: Henry O'Neal and Rosella Howard.  
1798, September 28: John Oakley and Margaret Deaking.  
1799, March 16: Thomas Osborn and Susannah Beedle.  
1804, February 16: Henry Oswald and Martha Kelly.  
1806, December 25: William O'Conner and Sophia G. Williams.  
1808, January 31: John A. Oberman and Catherine Darrinston.  
1790, November 9: Edward Poole and Susannah Wiley.
- 1791, October 15: William Parkhouse and Elisabeth Lane.  
1792, October: Dennis Pool and Elisabeth Allison.  
1793, January: Richard Pickerill and Susannah Wetch.  
1793, November: Thomas Patton and Mary Roberdeau.  
1794, April: Peter Pleas and Nancy Swibby.  
1794 June: Henry Poole and Catherine Stone.  
1794, June: John Peters and Mary North.  
1794, February: Isaac Pickerille and Charity Wheat.  
1794, September: William Patterson and Mary Cozzens.  
1795, October: John Parsons and Sophia Frances Perry.  
1797, March 15: John Perkins and Priscilla Willing.  
1797, March 30: Thomas Penny and Elizabeth Lightfoot.  
1797, April 8: John Potts and Margaret Cooke.  
1797, July 1: James Patterson and Ann McHenry.  
1797, December 18: John Penney and Elizabeth Hill.  
1798, June 7: Thomas Preston and Jane Jackson.  
1799, December 19: Samuel Pumphrey and Rebecca King.  
1800, January 27: Edward Powell and Mary Sisson.  
1800, November 18: Hezekiah Payne and Ann Gray.  
1800, November 29: William Pomery and Elisabeth Wright.  
1800, December 26: James Parker and Dorcas Gotier.

- 1801, February 12: Reuben Potter and Franney Chadwell.  
 1802, December 23: Enoch Pelton and Sarah M. Patterson.  
 1803, April 28: Lewis Piles and Ann Harris.  
 1803, May 22: Joseph Patterson and Elisabeth Kime.  
 1803, May 23: Francis Parkins and Ann Smith.  
 1803, August 2: Joseph Plumb and Elizabeth Marle.  
 1803, September 6: Daniel C. Puppo and Elisabeth Stroman.  
 1805, October 27: John Barker and Mary Hill.  
 1807, February 24: Francis Dade Pomery and Nancy Garrett.  
 1807, September 16: William H. Parry and Mary F. Madden.  
 1810, July 21: Zachariah Paul and Elizabeth Bowling.  
 1811, February 26: Thomas West Peyton and Sophia N. Dundas.  
 1811, August 27: Walter Parsons and Sarah Williams.  
 1812, May 10: Henry Dorsey and Elisabeth King.  
 1812, September 3: Thomas Pierce and Elisabeth Mandery.  
 1813, December 13: George Parks and Sarah Church.  
 1791, October: John Reid and Catherine Day.  
 1792, January, Michael Reardon and Margaret McNamer.  
 1792, July: John Reardon and Rachael Brooks.  
 1793, November: Henry Redmon and Mary Kelly.  
 1794, February: James Reed and Charlotte France.  
 1794, June: John Robertson and Elisabeth Sralum.  
 1795, February: Joshua Riddle and Fanny R. Harper.  
 1795, February: Alexander Reid and Ann Dalton.  
 1796, March 7: James Reid and Polly Griffin.  
 1796, June 2: Joseph Rencker and Susannah Good.  
 1796, June 25: Gerard Roe and Margaret Mc-haul.  
 1796, November 21: Charles Richter and Margaret Russell.  
 1798, July 18: George Robinson and Barbara Allen.  
 1798, September 20: Alexander Redman and Sally Crump.  
 1799, March 14: Robert Roberts and Biddy Casey.  
 1799, March 22: Basil Ragan and Mary Watson.  
 1800, May 8: James Riddle and Orianna Steuart.  
 1801, June 14: John Roach and Monica Drury.  
 1803, May 23: John Richter and Mary Elser.  
 1813, June 4: Thomas Rustick and Elisabeth Pierce.  
 1803, September 24: John Reynolds and Elisabeth Simpson.  
 1803, December 28: William Rieley and Sabina Kent.  
 1804, December 2: Anthony Renis and Elisabeth Tyler.  
 1808, January 19: Andrew Rounseval and Elisabeth West.  
 1809, September 28: John Reynolds and Mary Lee.  
 1811, January 19: John T. Rawlings and Jane Brooks.  
 1811, September 28: Judson Richardson and Milly Richards.  
 1812, December 12: Richard Rock and Margaret Spunagle.  
 1804, December 6: David Ricketts and Elisabeth Barr.  
 1809, April 15: William Russell and Rhody Clark.  
 1789, July 5: William Skinner and Valinda Layre.  
 1790, January 26: William Sullivan and Honoria Conners.  
 1790, January 27: Thomas Stewart and Eleanor Key.  
 1790, February 18: Adam Shinn and Kitty Fowler.  
 1790, November 3: George Shuler and Jemima King.  
 1791, May 7: Samuel Shreve and Peggy Bowling.  
 1791, May 7: William Soley and Lenny Lightnem.  
 1791, October 8: John Simpson and Decie Barker.  
 1792, February: Daniel Smith and Nelly Duvall.  
 1792, April: Adam Shinn and Elisabeth Davis.  
 1792, October: Matthew Sexsmith and Elisabeth Lamphier.  
 1793, February 7: William Simple and Elisabeth St. George.  
 1793, December: Thomas Smith and Theresa Lewis.  
 1793, December: John Spencer and Elisabeth Boggoss.  
 1794, February: John Spacey and Astley Taylor.  
 1794, July: Joseph Smith and Elizabeth Craddock.  
 1795, April: Barton Smoot and Polly Baxter.  
 1795, October 28: J. W. Smith and Mary Findlay.  
 1796, March 23: Augustine J. Smith and Susannah Taylor.



- 1796, May 12: John Smith and Nancy Davis.  
 1797, February 2: William Stetham and Alley Dove.  
 1797, August 31: George Scott and Violet Morris.  
 1797, September 2: George Savage and Frances Collins.  
 1797, September 21: William Spencer and Elisabeth Edwards.  
 1797, October 2: John Stewart and Polly Dougherty.  
 1797, December 7: Lewis Simpson and Kitty Ulin.  
 1798, January 14: William Simpson and Ann Lightfoot.  
 1798, February 1: Christian Slimmer and Ann Trougantt.  
 1798, March 6: Lewis Scisson and Frances Powell.  
 1798, March 23: Alexander Shaw and Kitty Troupley.  
 1798, August 22: Henry Selectman and Mary Fisher.  
 1798, November 18: Thomas Simms and Peggy Fristock.  
 1799, February 28: Peter Shears and Nancy Parker.  
 1799, March 7: William Smith and Rebecca Waltris.  
 1799, August 31: Joseph Simpson and Elizabeth Stone.  
 1800, July 24: Robert Stedley and Permia Zouch.  
 1800, July 29: Joseph Sherwood and Elizabeth Day.  
 1800, September 9: Russell Stephens and Catherine Shirts.  
 1800, November 4: Charles Stephens and Polly Hamilton.  
 1800, November 13: John Smith and Dolly Williams.  
 1800, December 4: William Statia and Mary Ann Taylor.  
 1801, February 19: Robert Smith and Ann Walton.  
 1801, March 5: William Swallow and Elisabeth Moore.  
 1801, June 22: John S. Sly and Susannah Curtain.  
 1801, September 17: Robert Stewart and Elisabeth Ward.  
 1801, October 29: Daniel Smith and Betsey Stithly.  
 1801, November 20: James T. Scott and Mary Adgate.  
 1802, January 14: Benjamin Shrive and Sarah Kitley.  
 1802, June 10: Holden Spooner and Mary Ballard.  
 1802, July 19: William Smith and Sarah Morgan.  
 1802, September 2: Thomes Summers and Rachel Cooper.  
 1803, January 9: James Timms and Betsey Lightfoot.  
 1803, February 3: Gilbert Simpson and Susannah Zimmerman.  
 1803, April 20: John Swann and Ann Belford.  
 1803, September 11: Daniel Strickland and Susannah Tracey.  
 1803, October 9: James Sterritt and Polly Mills.  
 1804, April 19: George Stanley and Mary Church.  
 1804, September 2: Joshua Sprague and Susannah Lee.  
 1805, March 14: Frederick Struck and Elisabeth Bogan.  
 1805, July 27: William C. R. Smith and Mary Morgan.  
 1806, January 8: Joseph Smisler and Elizabeth McFaden.  
 1806, February 26: Joseph Smith and Mary Walsh.  
 1806, September 23: Charles Scott and Elisabeth Beech.  
 1807, Dec. 17: John Stetwell and Sally Boswell.  
 1808, December 20: Charles Stone and Hannah Marle.  
 1809, November 2: Peter Syke and Elisabeth McFaden.  
 1810, July 10: Thomas Scott and Mary Chaffline.  
 1811, February 19: Joshua Sheriff and Mary Locker.  
 1811, June 20: John F. Smith and Martha Kent.  
 1811, September 26: Richard Stanton and Harriet Perry.  
 1812, January 8: Samuel Sheriff and Susanna Locker.  
 1812, April 23: James M. Steuart and Elisabeth Tretcher.  
 1814, December 25: Charles Smith and Elisabeth Lloyd.  
 1815, May 2: William R. Steuart and Catherine Reed.  
 1815, June 4: Llewellyn Sherwood and Polly Robinson.  
 1815, August 1: William R. Swift and Mary D. Harper.







## WORK of the CHAPTERS

To Insure Accuracy in the Reading of Names and Promptness in Publication  
Chapter Reports must be Typewritten EDITOR.

**Stephen Bennett Chapter** (Fairmont, Neb.) may be likened unto a ship without a pilot (1919-1920), for our newly elected Regent underwent a serious operation and has since been recuperating in California. Our Secretary made a tour of Ohio and Colorado, having attended but one meeting during the present year; hence our Vice Regent and the various secretaries *pro tem.* have very efficiently guided us.

Our Chapter enjoyed the distinction of tendering the first reception to returned soldiers and sailors of Fairmont, June 25, 1919.

Four new subscribers have been added to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE subscription list, making a total number of 6.

The annual "Price Essay Contest" was concluded in December; subject, "The Panama Canal." The Chapter programs have been both interesting and instructive. The Historian received the appointment of State Chairman of Nebraska D. A. R. Committee "To Prevent Desecration of the Flag," 1919-1920.

At the eighteenth annual State Conference our Chapter was represented by Miss Roxy Ammerman and Miss Mary Badger, delegates; also Misses Elizabeth Wright and Ethel Smith, visitors.

The Historian's compilation of the Historical Sketch Book is nearing completion; it is subdivided into four parts: I. War Service Record of the Soldiers. II. History of Fairmont. III. History of Chapter. IV. Facts Concerning Fillmore County. Fourteen months of patience, perseverance and earnest patriotic devotion made this volume possible.

All financial demands have been complied with whenever expedient.

A brief report, but with eager anticipation of the dawning of a brighter future.

ROXY V. AMMERMAN,  
Historian.

**General Winfield Scott Chapter** (West Winfield, N. Y.) was organized June 25, 1919,

and accepted by the National Society October 18, 1919, with 25 members. Since then we have received eight members and two associate members.

Under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Leila C. Burgess, and her competent staff of officers, the Chapter is accomplishing much patriotic and philanthropic work. We have given \$15 to the Near East Relief and on Memorial Day were privileged to provide transportation and dinner to the members of the G. A. R. and their wives, who attended exercises in an adjoining town.

In the World War we were represented by one charter member, Myra Watkins Swanson, who served in France as a Red Cross nurse; also seven others, next of kin, serving in various capacities.

Our meetings are now held at the homes of the Chapter members, but as we grow older and stronger, both in membership and finances, we are contemplating a Chapter House, which will not only provide a fitting and pleasant home, but preserve and restore the oldest building in town, around which centres much historic interest.

NELLIE COLE HITEMAN.

**Cumberland Valley Chapter** (Ida Grove, Iowa) holds yearly 10 regular meetings, and as our by-laws admit only resident members, our attendance has been above the average. Our study this year was American history from 1763 to 1789. Each paper has been comprehensive and well prepared. Roll-call on thrift brought many helpful and sometimes amusing responses. We sent to our State Historian 13 questionnaires, representing six sons, five brothers and two husbands.

Constitution Day we heard a lecture on Americanism by Miss Rice, a Daughter of the American Revolution, of Cedar Falls. At this special meeting we were honored by the presence of the State Regent, who presented the Chapter with its charter, a gift from the Organizing Regent. A social evening followed, the mothers of members being

guests. On Armistice Day our guest was Captain Paul Perigord, of the French Army, who gave an informal talk on France, and especially the war orphans, in whom we were much interested. November 18th we were joint hostesses with the Civic Club and P. E. O., entertaining Mrs. Whitley, who gave an address on Americanization at an open meeting.

We have distributed to Ida County teachers 100 Constitution booklets, and placed 12 copies of the Constitution in public places, furnished 500 copies of the American's creed for public schools, and sent \$15 to state Americanization work; \$200 was collected and sent to the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association; \$31.50 in cash and two boxes of clothing have been given to southern mountain schools, and seven stump socks knitted and sent to the reconstruction hospital. A Maine memorial tablet has been secured.

Our Chapter is taking care of 13 French orphans, a recent bazaar having netted \$365, and \$30 has been sent to the "Rechickenizing" France Fund. Our contributions to Tilloloy and the Liberty Loan Fund have been reported at previous conferences.

During the past year our membership was 30. We lost one by death and gained one by transfer, and several applications are pending. We have 22 subscribers to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.

"Some Characteristics of Washington" was the subject of a lecture delivered on February 22d by Doctor Pierce. All items of interest, clippings from newspapers of our Chapter work, are preserved by pasting in a Mark Twain scrap-book, this book to be passed to each succeeding Regent, that she may record, year by year, the work of our Chapter.

Individual gifts to Liberty Loan and Historic Spots enable us to say that we have complied with the requirements of National, State and local D. A. R. work.

LAURA A. LYNCH,  
*Regent.*

**Major Hugh Moss Chapter** (Modesto, Calif.). The Chapter held its regular quota of meetings during the past year; they were well attended and full of interest. The program of the committee was conscientiously followed, to the benefit and pleasure of the Chapter. Our social meetings have been delightful. Our membership list is full. Two members left us because of change of residence, but these vacancies were filled from our waiting list.

Our annual meeting occurred May 31st,

at which time we elected officers for the ensuing year. At this meeting was given the report of the war work accomplished by our Chapter during 1918 and 1919. A partial list follows: Surgical garments and dressings, 3615; knitted garments, 168; refugee garments and hospital linens, 228; books, 149; bed comfortables, 7; clothing for France, 7 boxes.

Individual members of the Chapter gave their time and strength generously. One Daughter, Mrs. C. H. Griswold, was secretary of the County American Red Cross; time given, 4642 hours. One Daughter had charge of Junior Red Cross, another was chairman of supplies, and two others were directors in Red Cross work. One Daughter was chairman of the drive for Belgian clothing; 6000 pounds were collected and shipped. Mrs. W. N. Steele, treasurer of the Belgian Relief Committee, realized \$225 by making and selling paper knitting bags.

For the benefit of the Chapter's French orphan, a card party was given at the home of one of our members, and we raised \$48.50. Children of our members contributed \$15 in pennies to the Belgian Fresh Milk Fund. The Chapter gave its quota of \$13.50 to the Tilloloy Building Fund; also our contribution of \$27.50 to the Liberty Bond of the National Society. We gave the Red Cross fund \$137; to the Belgian Relief, \$208; to the United War Work, \$375. War Savings Stamps purchased by members amounted to \$1070; Liberty Bonds purchased during the first four drives amounted to \$18,322.

Our war work was aided in great measure by the inspiring leadership of our efficient and well-loved Regent, Mrs. Katherine Evans, who devoted herself faithfully and loyally to this patriotic service.

War work being over, the Chapter has under discussion Americanization work among our foreign-born; also the marking of historic spots in our vicinity.

ELLA G. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Historian.*

**Rev. James Caldwell Chapter** (Jacksonville, Ill.) has just completed the purchase of the Governor Joseph Duncan home for a Chapter House, Memorial Hall and Historical Museum. Since the project was launched only last September, the members feel justly proud of having gained their goal in so short a time. It is planned to make of this Chapter House a memorial to the pioneers of Jacksonville and the surrounding county of Morgan, an historical museum, as well as a centre for the club life of the community.

Purchase of the Duncan home was first



GOVERNOR JOSEPH DUNCAN HOUSE BUILT IN 1834 RECENTLY PURCHASED BY THE REV. JAMES CALDWELL CHAPTER OF JACKSONVILLE, ILL., FOR A CHAPTER HOUSE

suggested by Mr. H. H. Bancroft, Assistant Director of the recent Illinois State Centennial Celebration. In the course of his work in this capacity Mr. Bancroft became more and more interested in Illinois history, especially that pertaining to his own home town, Jacksonville. Learning that the Duncan home was to be sold, he suggested to Miss Sara Maria Fairbank, who was Centennial Representative of our district for the women's clubs, the plan which has since been carried out. Miss Fairbank, as it happened, was soon after elected Regent of the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, and presented the matter to the members at the first meeting last fall. This meeting, through the courtesy of Mrs. E. P. Kirby (then owner of the Duncan home), was held in the very rooms where the Chapter was organized in 1896. The first Mrs. Kirby, daughter of Joseph Duncan and descendant of James Caldwell, was the moving spirit who prompted the organization of our Chapter, and by a pleasing coincidence, Miss Fairbank, now Regent, served as secretary at the first meeting.

The method of raising money for the purchase of the Chapter House was adopted from that used by the Historical Society of Quincy in buying the Governor John Wood home. A room in the house is to be set aside for memorial panel tablets. Any person may, on payment of \$100, have the name of any pioneer or prominent or respected citizen of Morgan County inscribed upon a tablet to be placed in this room. Names eligible for tablet panels are not confined to ancestors of members of the Chapter.

So quickly did this plan meet with response from both present and past residents of the county that on the first of May the Chapter was able to pay in cash the entire purchase price of \$11,000. After paying for the property, which has a frontage on Duncan Park of 185 feet and a depth of 500 feet, there is money available for installing the tablets and making necessary changes. None of the money paid for tablets has been used for expenses, these having been provided from the proceeds of a concert given by Mrs. Grace

Wood Jess, under the leadership of Mrs. W. Barr Brown, Jr.

In order to hold property it was necessary for the Chapter to incorporate, and such papers have been filed. The local chapter of the S. A. R., which has for years been inactive, is being revived and will probably share in the use of the Chapter House.

While the greatest interest of our members for the past year has centred about the purchase of this historic home, they have continued their usual activities. To the Y. W. C. A. campaign they gave \$10 in addition to \$34 already given to the "Carry On" Fund. The last \$20 was paid on the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter (100). Memorial Scholarship for the Tomassee School and two French orphans have been carried through another year.

The social and patriotic functions began with a Flag Day picnic at the home of Mr. Gates Strawn. Mr. Strawn and his sister, ex-Regent Ellie J. Trabue, were untiring in their aid to the Chapter during the stress of war work, and have been equally zealous in pushing the memorial project.

On Armistice Day at the general celebration in Jacksonville, Mrs. Harriet Nelson read by request a beautiful memorial to the soldier dead of Morgan County, which she had prepared as part of a program for our Chapter. On February 22d a Vesper Service was arranged, but regretfully abandoned on account of the influenza epidemic then prevailing. On May 2d, fifty members attended the American Day exercises at the Opera House, and we also participated in the Memorial Day Services.

During the year over 60 new members have been added to our roll, and that without any especial effort to enlarge our membership.

Our State Conference was attended by Miss Fairbank, Regent, and Mrs. Marshall Miller, delegate, and both Miss Fairbank and her sis-

ter, Mrs. Edward Carter, expected to attend the National Congress, but were prevented by illness. Mrs. Effie Elper, State Librarian of the D. A. R. and a member of our Chapter, was present at the Congress. Next year the Rev. James Caldwell Chapter will be hostess to the State Conference.

MINNIE W. CLEARY,  
*Historian.*

**Udolphia Miller Dorman Chapter** (Clinton, Mo.). We open our meetings with prayer; salute to the flag and singing of "America." The Chapter has had 12 regular meetings and four called meetings. The attendance has been good for the year, and members have responded to duties asked of them. We have had as our aim to make "The work of the D. A. R. better known in our city." To accomplish this object, the first regular meeting was presided over by the Regent and entertained at her home, with 20 invited guests. A gavel was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. L. H. Phillips.

Flag Day was observed with even more guests; Missouri Day was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Lawrence Crotty with guests and an appropriate program. One interesting paper on the "Objects of Interest in Missouri," by the Chapter Historian, made all present glad they lived in Missouri. As is our custom, Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a tea, to which all were invited.

Our special work for the year has been historical, and we feel proud of the results. Of special interest is tracing, by interviews with stage drivers, pioneers and old soldiers, the old Military Road, from its source at Jefferson City to Nevada, the old Harmony Missouri Trail and the Booneville Granby Lead Road.

We had a picnic in order to visit some old cemeteries and copy inscriptions. Two hundred and seventy-five were copied that day. The home of an old resident of the



MISS BETTIE HEREFORD, WEARING THE BEADS OF BETTY WASHINGTON, MEMBER OF THE UDOLPHIA MILLER DORMAN CHAPTER

county was visited. He has since celebrated his 100th birthday. Pictures were taken of him and the house he built 70 years ago. The Chapter is proud to have as our honorary member, Miss Betty Hereford, a great-niece of George Washington, who wears the beads of Betty Washington. Through the efforts of the Historian, Miss Mabel Houdeshell, we have to our credit the following: History of Marker erected by Chapter, History and Life of Revolutionary Soldier Buried in Henry County, and the copy of Naturalization Paper of Jacob Miller, Connecticut Roster of Revolutionary Troops, History of First Store in Clinton, Mo., Battle of Clinton, Names of Early Settlers of Henry County, Names of Members Belonging to the Home Guards, Civil War notes of Henry County, picture of inscription gatherers, 275 inscriptions, picture of Squire Paul and a sketch of his life, 12 Soldier Service Records, and the Life of Earl Douglass—our Gold Star; Early History of Presbyterian Church of Clinton, Early History of Clinton 11 Historical Sketches of Revolutionary Ancestors.

No Regent could have a better corps of officers. We have gained 15 new members; have had the American Creed printed and placed in all the schools; received the honor certificate from the State Regent in recognition of service rendered during the country's need, and the Chapter has been placed on the Roll of Honor of the Missouri Society.

MABEL HOUDESHELL, *Historian*.

**Menominee Chapter** (Menominee, Mich.) reports the following summary of work from February, 1919, to February, 1920:

Officers for the year were: Regent, Mrs. Chas. Hutchinson; Vice Regent, Mrs. G. A. Blesch; Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Wells; Treasurer, Mrs. George Power; Registrar, Mrs. Fabian Trudell; Historian, Mrs. A. Wesley Bill. The Chapter has held 21 regular, Board and special meetings. Seven new members have been welcomed, making our present membership 49, 14 of whom are non-resident. Five members take the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and a copy is taken for the library. We own two \$50 Liberty Bonds. Though the Armistice was signed 15 months ago, war's aftermath enlisted the sympathies of the members in the following manner: In February at the Red Cross rooms we made 32 "property bags" for soldiers in the hospitals at a cost of \$5.52. We sent 90 glasses of jelly to Camp Custer for hospital use.

We presented the G. A. R. with 45 flags, to be used Memorial Day in memory of Menominee County boys who died overseas or

in service in this country. Our Chapter voted to plant a tree annually in memory of our soldier dead of all wars, each tree to have a D. A. R. marker, the trees to be planted at the approach to the cemetery. Five dollars was devoted to a fund for purchasing chocolate for Michigan soldier boys coming through New York. Ten dollars was sent to the Serbian Relief Fund.

We purchased several volumes of the Smithsonian Reports to complete our file and had them bound. Later we received a gift from a charter member of the first 13 volumes, handsomely bound, so we have several newly bound volumes for sale.

In April the members of the D. A. R. signed a petition to the City Council to have the laws of the State of Michigan, in regard to slot machines, punch boards and other gambling devices, enforced. Mrs. Vennema, chairman of the Boys' Club, and the Regent, Mrs. Hutchinson, presented the petition in person, Mrs. Vennema making a spirited appeal for the good of the boys. The Council agreed to suppress these gambling devices.

The Chapter has contributed to the State budget \$33, to the Boy Scouts' campaign \$10 and to the county quota for the National Y. W. C. A. campaign \$10. It was wholly through the instrumentality of Miss Wilda Sawyer and our Regent representing the D. A. R. that \$160 of the \$200 apportioned to our county was raised.

Great praise is due Mrs. Harmon and our Flag Committee, who worked untiringly, cutting out and selling red arrows, flags and other patriotic emblems in honor of the homecoming of the 32d (or Red Arrow) Division. The city tendered them a royal reception, with arches, banners, bands, parades and a banquet, while hundreds of school girls strewed their path with flowers. Scores of the D. A. R. arrows were in evidence. The Fourth of July also found Mrs. Harmon at her post. She sold during the year 289 flags, netting our Chapter \$319.35.

Along the line of "Americanization" we report 800 copies of the American's Creed printed at a cost of \$2 and distributed to the schools, to be pasted in the history books. We also had posters printed containing the words, "Speak American." These are to be hung in public places.

The "D. A. R. Boys' Club" continues with unabated interest. To Mrs. Vennema, chairman, and all the women who have so faithfully assisted night after night, too much praise cannot be given. The club has been the recipient of many gifts, three bookcases, over 150 books, a vacuum cleaner, a year's subscription to *Popular Mechanics* and *The*





MENOMINEE CHAPTER, D. A. R., MENOMINEE, MICH. TABLET MARKING THE INDIAN TRAIL UNVEILED AUGUST, 1919

Round Table, over 50 records and a piano-player with 75 rolls, \$100 from Mr. J. W. Wells, who generously furnished the gymnasium, besides other gifts of money, about \$150 in all. The "Cloverland Quintet" gave a fine concert at the Club with a silver offering, which netted the club \$17. Mrs. Venema has written a history of the club for the *Cloverland Magazine*, which was reproduced in the *Menominee Herald*, and the July number of the *DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE* contains a history of the club by Mrs. Bill, with three full-page illustrations.

Whether this publicity is responsible for the invitation from the International Federation of Boys Clubs to become a member of that body we know not; certain it is that clubs can join only on invitation, and as ours is the only one represented from Michigan, the members of the D. A. R. and the club, now numbering over 400 boys, feel perhaps a pardonable pride when they look at the Certificate of Membership properly framed and hanging in the clubrooms.

On August 5th a committee from the Chapter marked the following historic spots:

The site of the "First Christian Mission," established on the Menominee River by Father Claude Allouez in 1670, at what is

known as Mission Point, on the Wisconsin side of the river.

The site of "Louis Chappie's Trading Post," "Marinette's House" and the "First Boat Landing" on the river, all within what was "Chappie's Stockade." Louis Chappie was the first permanent white man on the Menominee, a French Canadian Voyageur, acting as agent for the American Fur Company; he established a post on the Wisconsin side of the river in 1796.

Marinette, or Madame Farnsworth, known locally as "Queen Marinette," was the daughter of a Frenchman and his Indian wife, a woman of strong character, respected by both Indians and whites. Hers was the first frame house on the river. The city of Marinette bears her name.

Charles McLeod came to the Menominee River in 1832. He married Elizabeth Jacobs, daughter of "Marinette." He owned much land on the Menominee side of the river, and operated the first ferry. He was a fur trader, hunter and trapper. For the benefit of his family and others he built the first school-house on the river.

The "Sturgeon War" between the Chipewas and Menominees was fought along the banks of the river, the exact date not



known, but according to the Indian legends about 1680. The fighting began over the sturgeon in the river, hence its name. The Menominees constructed a dam near the first rapids, preventing the fish from going up the river, thus cutting off supplies. War immediately followed, in which the Menominees were completely routed. The dam was torn out and peace followed, though the Menominees never regained their full power. This D. A. R. marker is on the Menominee side of the river.

The Chapter is indebted to Mrs. Sawyer, former Historian, for sketches of these historic spots, copies of which have been sent to the State Historian.

An event of unusual interest was conducted under the auspices of our Chapter August 7, 1919.

Two years ago Mrs. McCormick, then Regent, presented the Chapter with a handsome bronze tablet to mark an Indian trail. We cannot narrate the many wearisome delays which deferred this celebration, but the eventful day at last arrived.

The fine granite boulder was presented by Mr. Cook to the Chapter. The Michigan Pioneer Historical Society and the Menominee County Historical Society held a joint meeting in Menominee, August 6th and 7th, the unveiling of this tablet forming a part of the program, so there were present representatives from lower Michigan, as well as from the Upper Peninsula. After a selection by the Municipal Band, the Regent, Mrs. Hutchinson, opened the exercises by stating the reason for our gathering and calling upon Rev. A. W. Bill, a long-time resident of the city, to deliver the dedicatory address.

The two sons of the donor, Morrison and Wellsley McCormick, reverently unveiled the marker, not allowing "Old Glory" to touch the ground. The tablet bore the following inscription:

"This tablet marks the Bay Du Noquet Trail of the Menominee and other Indian tribes. United States mail carriers, and the earliest fur traders;

also the Indian Cemetery.

Placed by the Menominee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1917."

On the tablet is the Indian tomahawk, the arrows, peace pipe, and the National emblem of the D. A. R. Society.

A spectacular performance, replete with patriotic fire, was then enacted, called "To Arms for Liberty." Fifteen girls, representing the Allied Nations, appeared one by one, giving their reasons for engaging in the fight for liberty; as America came into view

bearing a large American flag, a burst of applause greeted her, and as the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" from the band were heard, the audience arose. The presence of the Camp Fire Girls, the Washpetonias and Unalyas, in Indian costume, added picturesqueness to the scene.

(Mrs. A. W.) HARRIET W. BILL,  
*Historian.*

**O'Fallon Chapter** (O'Fallon, Mo.). The Chapter celebrated its tenth anniversary on April 24, 1920, with a delightful meeting at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Arthur McClure. An interesting feature of the program was the history of the Chapter given by Miss Marcia Williams. Two new members were welcomed at this meeting.

Americanization is the leading topic of our program this year. Six of our members are teachers of rural and village schools. The pupils in these schools have learned the American Creed. Schools are opened with the salute to the flag, singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and reciting the American Creed. We have placed poster copies of the Constitution of the United States in public schools and public places. One of our members, teaching in a public school in Pueblo, Col., has given much of her time and energy to work in night schools for foreigners.

On Flag Day, O'Fallon Chapter gave an afternoon picnic at Lea Ridge School grounds. Members of St. Charles and Wentzville D. A. R. Chapters were present. A short patriotic program was given and at 6 o'clock a bountiful basket dinner was served.

We have continued our contribution to the French Orphan Fund. "Our orphan" has written to our Regent and other members during the year. He expresses gratitude for our interest and shows improvement in English and composition. We have contributed \$10 to Near East Relief Fund. At our last meeting \$5 was given towards the Americanization Scholarship Fund, with the promise of more. We sent a collection of pictures and magazine illustrations to the schools in France, in response to an appeal published in the *Literary Digest*. At the January meeting each member present turned in a dollar which she had earned.

Our Regent, Mrs. Arthur McCluer, presented a silver tablespoon with date 1796 to the D. A. R. Museum. At our Kansas City Conference we received honor certificate, showing we were 100 per cent. on the National Society Liberty Loan Bond and Reconstruction Fund.

MRS. CURTIS MCCLUER,  
*Historian.*

# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

## QUERIES

8821. McCOMBS-McMILLEN.—Archibald McCombs m Eliz. McMillen in Scotland & came to America before Rev. Issue: Eliz. m John Urkson; Alex.; James, Agnes, b 1781; Hannah, b 1801, at Princeton, Schenectady Co., N. Y. Wanted, parentage & dates of Eliz. McMillen & Archibald McCombs. Did Archibald give Rev service?

(a) BENNETT.—Parentage desired of Ruby Bennett, b July 15, 1775, in New Bedford, Mass.; d Oakhill, 1827; m 1st ——— Egles-ton; 2d James Austin in Durham, Green Co., N. Y., 1802. Ch: James, Adelia m ——— Ramsey; Albert, b 1808; Alanson Gates who d in Wash.

(b) HANNAH-DOUGLAS.—Thomas Hannah m Agnes Douglas at the Mill of the Garleighs, Galoway, Scotland, abt 1767. Ch: John, Hughy, Wm. m Nancy McCombs in Schenectady 1801, Mary m ——— Moore, Janet, a dau who m ——— McCormick & one who m ——— Armstrong. Hannah & Douglas gen desired.

(c) CORNWALL-SWANN.—Wanted, gen of Wm. Cornwell, b Oct. 9, 1768, m Mary F. Swann, b 1775, moved from Va. to Louisville, Ky., where ch were b. James, b 1795, m ——— Bennett; Edith m ——— Bennett & moved to Louisiana; Peter m, 1836, Mary Hart; Wm. m Matilda Johnson; Ann m Wm. Grigsby; Phoebe m 1st ——— McIntosh, 2d ——— Ridney; Edward, b 1809, m Nancy Johnson; Bayless; Mary m John Kirby; Thomas; Burwell Harrison m Caroline

Brokaw. Was Wm. Cornwell's father in Rev?

(d) RUBLE-BILLINGS.—Henry Ruble, b 1771, prob in New Orleans, went to Vincennes, Ind., with Gen. Harrison & was in War of 1812, & was appointed Judge of the Court 1827. He m Ester Billings from Conn., whose 1st husband was ——— Hatch, Mayor of Cincinnati. Their ch were: George m Indiana Westfall, 1827, & moved to New Orleans; Henry m Mary ———; Sarah, b 1804, m Henry Post Brokaw, 1822; Louise d young. Wanted, Ruble & Billings gen.—C. C. A. M.

8822. DE VINNE.—Wanted, gen & name of w of Michael De Vinne, of Hagerstown, Md. His son Thomas was b there 17 June, 1792, & moved with his parents to Ohio, near Marietta.—E. H. A.

8823. HOLLEY-HAWLEY.—Wanted, parentage of Clausen Holley or Hawley, b 1756, d 1832, m Sarah Weller. Both buried at Stony Hill near Danbury, Conn.

(a) WARD-DRAKE.—Wanted, parentage of Mary Drake, b April 30, 1731, d Feb. 20, 1801, & date of m to Caleb Ward.—H. R. W.

8824. JOHNSTON.—John Johnston, corporal under Capt. Moffitt & Col. Watson enlisted from York Dist., S. C., moved to Tenn. & d 1818; m, 1774, Martha Allison at Baltimore, Md. Ch: Robert, John, Andrew, Alexander, Sallie, Rosie, Peggy & Posey. His w drew a pension. Did Martha Allison's father give Rev service? Give proof.

(a) BELL.—Wm. Bell, ensign, Augusta Co. Militia, Capt. Chas. Lewis, 1773, m ——— Love. Their dau Dorcas m Joseph Peyton,

whose mother's name was Whitney. All these families were from Augusta Co., Va. Wanted, any Rev service, with proof.

(b) COOPER-HAMILTON.—Hugh Cooper, of Chester Dist., S. C., had ch: Robert, John & Eliz. Robert enlisted, promoted to captain in Col. Lacy's Regt. & was at Sumter's defeat, m Jane Hamilton. Wanted, Hamilton gen & Rev service, with proof.

(c) SMITH.—James Smith & w Lilis —, of S. C., had ch: Robert, James; g-ch: Robert Orville Smith & Narcissa Tophall Smith. Wanted, Smith gen, with record of Rev service.—A.

8825. TRIPP. — Peleg Tripp, b 1723, d Exeter, R. I., served in Rev; m Sarah —. Wanted, dates of m & d, name & gen of w Sarah — v names & dates of ch.

(a) Parentage wanted of Peleg Tripp, b 1755, South Kingston, R. I., d 1838, Chester-town, N. Y., m Mary Samist.

(b) Parentage wanted of Benjamin Tripp, b 1745, d 1801, in R. I.; m Elizabeth —.

(c) Wanted, gen of Anne Tripp, b Feb. 12, 1752, d January 4, 1828, m John Christy & lived in Dutchess Co., N. Y. Ch: Benj., Margaret, Sarah, Richard, Leonard, John, William & Anne.—E. M. C.

8826. WHEELER-RICE. — Wanted, gen of Rachel Wheeler, who m Charles Rice, April 26, 1711, at Marlboro, Mass., & resided at Westboro, Mass. Admitted to Church, Aug. 24, 1729.—I. S. E.

8827. HERREN.—HERRING-WADSWORTH.—Alexander Herring, b 1773/4, m, 1795, Nancy Wadsworth. Wanted, Herring & Wadsworth gen.

(a) PHILLIPS.—Levi, b 1750, was the son of Reuben Phillips. Wanted, names of wives of both Levi & Reuben, also Rev service, with proof, if any.

(b) CAMPBELL-ADAMS.—Wanted, parentage of Wm. Campbell, who m Jane Adams, 1787. They were living in York Co., S. C., in 1788. Adams gen wanted. Would like to correspond with any one tracing these lines.—E. C. A.

8828. MARTIN.—In a previous copy of magazine the Martin gen is desired. It is stated that Peter Martin, of W. Va., had a son who m Eliz. —. What authority have you for thinking they came from Va.? There is Colonial service on this line.—C. H. J.

8829. TAYLOR.—Wanted, dates of b, d & m of Rachael Gibson, w of Col. George Taylor, & of Ann Pendleton, w of their son James Taylor, who served as lieutenant in Orange Co. Militia, Va.—J. S.

8830. WATERS-HARDIN.—Lydia Waters m Martin Hardin abt 1750. Wanted, Waters & Hardin gen. Was Martin an immigrant or was

he b in Va.? Did he have Rev service? Give proof.—J. F. L.

8831. PHELPS-YOST.—Wanted, complete gen, with dates of John Phelps & his 1st w, Sophia Yost. Ch: Vincent, Hetty, Permelia, b Feb. 1, 1815, & Fred. These ch were taken by an aunt. Mrs. Elizabeth Hassenger, b 1776, d 1850, when their father m again. Was there Rev service in either of these lines? Give proof.—F. C.

8832. MONNET.—Sarah Rebecca Monnet, b 1795, m John Morrow, 1813. Their dau Frances, b Dec. 4, 1830, in Vincennes, Ind., m James Hopkins in Phelps Co., Mo., 1848. The Monnet family is from Maryland. Wanted, gen & Rev service, if any.—M. L. H. C.

8833. MILLER-DRAKE.—Agnes Drake m — Miller & lived in Columbia Co., Pa. Ch: Montgomery, Lawrence, Wm., Cyrus, John & Mary. Wanted, Miller & Drake gen.

(a) LYONS-HAMER.—Mary Miller, b 1800, m James B. Lyons, of Northumberland Co., Pa., an uncle or cousin of General Thomas Lyons Hamer, of Pa. & Ohio. Wanted, Lyons & Hamer gen & Rev service, with proof.—A. S. M.

8834. LUKE.—Gen. Andrew Lewis had dau Polly, who m, 1st, John Luke, of Alexandria, Va.; 2d, Alexander Keith Marshall, of Kentucky. Wanted, names of ch of John Luke & data concerning them.—E. E. L.

8835. SMITH-PRICE.—Maj. John Price, Rev soldier, lived in Gloucester & Monmouth Cos., N. J., during the Rev. He had dau Anne, who m John Smith, of Monmouth Co., & moved to "the Redstone Country" in Pa. Their ch: Reuben, James & others. Wanted, information concerning descendants & to get into communication with them.—W. E. P.

8836. SHANKLIN.—Thomas, Edward, John & Robert Shanklin lived in Augusta Co., Va. Father's name wanted. Thomas m Eleanor —, & d 1774. Wanted, name & gen of Eleanor. Where did these bros go from Va.? K. D. S.

8837. FINDLEY-HERVEY.—James, Samuel & Hon. Wm. Findley, bros, came to Cumberland Co., Pa., in 1763 from Ireland, later moving to Westmoreland Co., Pa. Wanted, names & gen of James's wife. Their son Abel d 1842, m Eliz. Hervey & lived in Indiana Co., Pa.; both buried near West Lebanon. Ch: James, b 1801; Jennie m — Long; Wm., who moved to Ky.; David, b 1807, m Anna Kerr; Eliza m — Dray; Pollie m Joseph Fulmer; Mariah m Dr. Wade; Mattie & Abel, twins; Harvey F. & Nancy, twins; Eleanor m Joseph McKallip. Wanted, Hervey gen & Rev service, with proof.

(a) LOVE-YOUNG.—Wanted, gen of Jane

Love who m Wm. Kerr & lived in Westmoreland Co., Pa.; also gen of Margaret Young who m Wm. Kerr, Jr.

(b) MYLER.—Gen of Susanna Myler, who m Wm. McLaughlin & lived in Westmoreland Co., Pa., desired.

(c) STEARN-STARN.—Wanted, gen of Wm. Stearn or Starn who served in War of 1812. His dau m Charles Chester Burnham.—M. A. F.

8838. ROYS-JOHNSON.—Rufus Alson Roys, b in Cheshire, Conn., m Mary Salome Johnson. Wanted, gen or any information of either family.—L. S. D. F.

8839. HARMAN.—Jacob Harman came from Holland & settled in Pa.; m twice. Ch: Mary Ann m John Cummins, Savannah, Ga.; Sarah m Mr. Brown; Hannah m Dr. Dick, of Alexandria, Va., one of the physicians called in consultation for Gen. Washington; Wm. N. m Judith Wilkinson Hurd. There are four Jacob Harmans on the Pa. Muster Rolls, which is this Jacob?—N. S. H.

8840. PADDOCK.—Horace Paddock, b Mar. 13, 1775, m Abigail E., b Nov. 15, 1777, d Mar. 11, 1849. Ch: Laura, Horace B., Samantha, Nathan D., & Andrew E.; g-sons: Judge David Paddock, Hiram, Hedges, Jerome & Eugene. Paddock gen desired; also name & gen of Horace's w Abigail. Was Zachariah Paddock, D.D., b Dec. 20, 1789, in Montgomery Co., N. Y., son of Thomas & Eliz. Paddock, related to this family?—G. M. L.

8841. HALSTEAD-SMITH.—Wanted, gen of Gershom Halstead, of Newburgh, N. Y., b 1749, d June, 1822, served in Rev War in Col. McClaughry's 2d Regt., N. Y. Militia; also gen of his w Mary Smith, b 1753, d April 18, 1839. Both buried in Old Town Burying Ground, Newburgh.—E. C. McG.

8842. TAYLOR-OWEN.—Gen desired of Wm. Taylor & his w Mary ——. Their son James, b 1731, m Nancy Owen 1755, lived in Cumberland Co., Va., 1761, then moved to Henry Co., & later to Granger Co., Tenn., in 1794. Information also desired abt George & Eleanor Owen, parents of Nancy, b 1738, who lived in Cumberland Co., Va.—J. H. H.

8843. BENHAM-BENNETT. — Sedgwick Benham, b Mar. 26, 1795, d Aug. 15, 1876, m Mar. 20, 1817, Betsey Bennett, b Mar. 27, 1798, d Apr. 23, 1860. Ch: James b 1818; Sarah Ann b 1820; Wm. b 1822; Cynthia b 1830; Emily b 1833; James b 1836. Wanted, parentage of Sedgwick Benham & Betsey Bennett, & proof of Rev service. Would like to correspond with descendants of the above.

(a) BINGHAM-GAGE.—John Bingham, b July 1, 1790, m Jan. 6, 1819, Lucy Gage, b Feb. 6, 1798. Ch: Almeron b 1819; George, b 1821, moved to Kan. in the 1880s & d in West-

boro, Mass.; Caroline b 1822; Caroline S. b 1824; Helen M. b 1826; Eliz. A. b 1828; Chas. H. b 1830; Julia A. b 1834; John, b 1837, lived in Milwaukee; Harriet Lacy b 1840. Several ch lived in N. Y. & others in Illinois. Wanted, parentage of John Bingham & of Lucy Gage, & any Rev service in either line.—W. B. B.

8844. GALLION.—Phoebe Gallion b in Maryland 1801, m Adam Caldwell. Her 1st cousin, Eliz. Patterson, m Jerome Bonaparte. Wanted, Gallion gen, with dates.—A. H. S.

8845. COTTON.—Wanted, gen and any information of Elijah Cotton, b 17—, d 1836, m Nov. 15, 1808, Sarah Taggart in Concord, Cabarras Co., N. C. She d in 1850. Ch: Valentine, Elijah B., Caroline, Mary, Sarah Preston, Martha, John, George Cicero & Virginia.

(a) GIBSON.—Mary Gibson, b Oct., 1828, in Copiah Co., Miss., m Elijah B. Cotton, April, 1847. Wanted, Gibson gen.—M. C. S.

## ANSWERS

4847. (2) WASHBURN-JONES.—Gabriel Washburn m Priscilla Jones, who was g-dau of Gideon Mallet & his w Mary Lombard. Gideon Mallet d 1771, & his will recorded in Charleston, S. C., mentions 1 dau Agnes, who m Pierre Mallier, whose will is in Ga. State Library. Priscilla Jones may be her dau. You can get Gideon Mallet's will by writing to Judge Frank M. Bryan, Probate Court, Charleston, S. C.—Mrs. J. N. Bateman, 12 Della-Manta, Atlanta, Ga.

4908. WEARE.—Abigail, dau of Mesheck Weare, 1st pres of N. H., & Mehitable Wainwright, m Stephen Lang (no dates), son of Samuel Weare Lang & Mary Eastman.—Mrs. F. C. Buckley, 1610 16th St., Superior, Wis.

5010. BAKER-RICH. The father of Elizabeth & Bathsheba Rich was Jonathan Rich, Sr. Child's Gazetteer of Strafford states that Jonathan Rich was an early settler of Lyme N. H. and moved from there to Strafford, Vt. He d Feb. 27, 1814; Abigail, w of Jonathan Rich, Sr. d there Aug. 28, 1811 age 75 yrs. From Strafford Town Records. Jonathan Rich Sr. served in the Rev. with sons, Jonathan jr. and David. Vt. Rev. Roll. Page 21; The name Jonathan Rich is found on Capt John Alger's Co. for such soldiers as assisted the people of Strafford in their retreat, also the service of horses employed in said service. Dated Thetford Aug. 14, 1777. Page 25. Jonathan Rich was one of the Scouts sent out to reconnoitre Strafford Settlements after the retreat. Out two days. Page 275. Name appears on the payroll of Capt. John Powell's Co. of Militia in the alarm of Barnard & Royalton, etc. Out

seven days. Page 339. Name, Jonathan Rich, served five days; one of the three men sent as scout, who went from Strafford Feb. 18, 1781, and went to Dog River, which is 25 miles, and found themselves, by order of Israel Smith, Maj. Page. 384. Name appears on payroll of Capt. Abner Seely's Co. from the beginning of the campaign 1781 to the 30th of June in said year. 537. Name on pay roll of Capt. Abner Seely's Co. in Col. Benj. Wait's Battalion in the service of the State of Vt. from the first day of July, 1781, to the 30th day of Nov., 1781, inclusive. Commencing July 1, 1781, ending Nov. 9, 1781; serving 132 days. Child's Gazetteer states that Jonathan & David Rich, bros, were born in Strafford, Vt., and that their ancestors came from Ct. This last may be true, but Ada (Rich) Hackett, told me that her father, David Rich, was b in Strom, Botetout Co., Va., and had relatives there and in Mass. That a bro of David went to Mass. on visit, and was persuaded to go on a cruise, and on their way home they stopped in Va. to see the relatives there. A heavy sea was on and a hard storm came up when within sight of the Mass. port, and the vessel, with nearly all on board, was lost within sight of home, among them a passenger. Think the History of Cape Cod speaks of this incident. 2. Signing the Association Test will admit to the D. A. R. If C. M. P. will write to me, have other items can give about Bathsheba and hus. Would also like all data she has in Rich line. Am especially anxious to get the Jonathan Rich, Sr.—Mrs. Wallace Dana Smith, 126 Wibird St., Portsmouth, N. H.

6057. (6) EATON.—Wm. Eaton did not sign the Assn. Test in N. H., but his name appears on pension roll in 1819, and he was then 94 years old. Transferred from Orlean Co., Vt. Wm. Eaton in Mass. service; placed on pension in 1832 when 79 yrs old. Vol. 1, page 203: 229. N. H. Rev. Roll. Page 203. Name (Recd of Timothy Walker) In Capt. Whitcomb's Co. At Pierce's Island. (Off Portsmouth N. H.) as private, in Capt. Nathaniel Hobbs Co. 1775. Vol. 2. N. H. Rev. Roll. Page 488. Private; engagement June 11, 1778. In Capt. Ezekiel Gile's Co. Page 489. Private; enlisted from Seabrook N. H. among those recruits for the Army in R. I.

6057 (4) Caleb Swain's name does not appear in the N. H. Rev. Roll, nor did he sign the Assn. Test. There was a Caleb Swain mentioned in Vol. I New Hampshire State Papers, pages 2, 12, and again in Vol. 3, page 901, but this Caleb served in the *French & Indian Wars*. Possibly you may find him in the Mass. Roll as many N. H. men served there. Was Reuben Swain a connection?

6057 (5) McCLINTOCK.—Alexander McClintock, signed the Assn. Test in Hillsboro, N. H. In Vol. 2. N. H. State Papers, Rev. Roll, pages 546; 582. Page 546; Private; entered Aug. 6, 1778; discharged Aug. 27. On pay roll of Capt. Jonas Bowman's Co. in Col. Moses Kelleys Regt. of Volunteers, which marched from State of N. H. and joined the Continental Army Aug., 1778, at R. I. Page 582. Name among Hillsborough N. H. Volunteers for R. I. and dated Aug. 8, 1778 and was paid *TAN Pounds*. Page 259, Vol. 4. Signed his name for receiving the Tan Pounds. Alexander McClintock of Hillsborough N. H. Vol. 3. Page 918. Either this same Alexander McClintock or his father, was on Muster Roll of Capt. Winslow's Co. in 1755; then he was Sergt. and entered Oct. 3, discharged Nov. 2, and served 30 days. Name in Muster Roll of 20 soldiers reserved by his Excellency's orders 30 days after the other men were dismissed who were employed on the Ct. River.

6363. POLLARD.—Wm. Pollard, of Coventry, Warwickshire, Eng., m Mary Farmer, dau of John Farmer & w Isabella Hutton Wiswall, widow of Thomas Wiswall, of Wykin & Brinklin, Eng. They had 7 ch. Son Thomas Pollard, gent, came to Billerica, Mass., 1691, d Apr. 4, 1724; m there Nov. 6, 1692, Sarah Farmer, d May 3, 1725, dau of Edward, his own cousin. Their son Wm., b Aug. 3, 1698, m Nov. 23, 1726, Experience Wheeler. They were of Lancaster & Bolton. Their son John, of Bolton & Lancaster, Mass., b 1729, d May 10, 1814, 85 yrs old, m 1758 Elizabeth Williams, of Groton, Mass., b 1738, d May 4, 1816, 78 yrs. They settled in western part of Berlin, Mass. & later on the Merrick Rand homestead. Ch: (1) John, b Sept. 15, 1758, m Naomi or Marion Waldron, no ch. (2) Wm. b 1760. (3) Walter, b Oct. 21, 1761, 4 wives & 3 ch. (4) Betty Elizabeth, b Mar. 6, 1763, m Gates Thurston, of Lancaster, 3 ch. (5) Abner, b Sept. 12, 1764, 2 wives & 16 ch. (6) Amos, b July 19, 1766, m Patty Phelps, 10 ch. (7) John 2d, b June 25, 1768. (8) Moses, b June 12, 1770, went to sea. (9) Aaron, b July 14, 1772, m Ann Taylor, of Harvard. (10) Gardner, b May 3, 1774, m Lucy Hayward. (11) Mary, b March 15, 1776. (12) Susan, b June 25, 1778, m Wm. C. Reed, of Charleston, their dau Maria Theresa Reed. Ref., Pollard Genealogy, by Stephen Pollard, of Belmont, N. Y. Printed by Frank L. Pollard, of East Orange, N. Y., 1902, & Hist. of Berlin, 1895, page 449.—Mrs. Geo. R. Blinn, Bedford, Mass.

6586. CALDWELL.—If you will give dates, etc., I will be glad to help you with your Caldwell



line or will put you in touch with one who can.—*Miss Eleanor P. Caldwell*, Barnwell, S. C.

6627. **HARDING**.—John Harding, head of the family in Devonshire, Eng., b 1567, d 1637. Ch: Richard, Amos, John, Joseph, Lemuel & Oliver. He was the elder bro of Wm. Harding, the father of Mary, afterwards Lady George. His sons Richard, John & Joseph came to America with the party of Gov. George in 1623. Richard's 1st w, name unknown, was the mother of Stephen & John; his 2d w, Elizabeth —, was mother of Lydia. Stephen, b 1623, d Feb. 20, 1698, m Bridget Estance, dau of Thomas. Abt 1647 he left the original home at Weymouth & joined the colony established by Roger Williams, going to Swansea & then to Providence. Ch: John, Stephen, Abraham & 4 daus. Abraham's 1st w had ch: Israel, Stephen & John; 2d w, Deborah —, had 2 daus & 1 son, d Nov. 23, 1694. Capt. Stephen, b at Providence 1681, went from there to Warwick, & engaged in commerce with his bro Israel, sailing from New London. His ch: John, Abraham, Stephen, Thomas & Israel. His son Stephen, b at Warwick, R. I., 1723, m 1748 Amy Gardiner, dau of Stephen Gardiner, of Gardiner's Lake, New London, Conn., & the following year settled in Colchester, Conn. This is a copy from a book compiled by W. J. Harding, pub. 1907.—*Mrs. O. F. Cranford Klaber*, Washington.

6627. **HARDING**.—Amy Gardiner, b Feb. 17, 1725, m 1743 Stephen Harding in Colchester, Conn. Family records of both Stephen Gardiner & Stephen Harding are to be found in Colchester. Stephen Harding, a Quaker, moved from East Greenwich, R. I., to what is now Montville, Conn., in 1731. See "Baker's History of Montville." Amy Gardiner was dau of Stephen Gardiner, b Feb. 24, 1704, Kingston, R. I., d 1776, & his w Frances Congdon, b Dec. 6, 1703, dau of Benj. Congdon. Stephen was the son of Stephen & Amy Shearman Gardiner, & g-son of George Gardiner the emigrant, of R. I.—*Mrs. E. M. Bamford*, 91 N. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

6627. **HARDING**.—I have much data relating to Stephen Harding & his w Amy Gardiner, as I have joined the D. A. R. on the services of Stephen Harding, 1723-1789, capt & mem of Committee of Inspection, & also of his son Thomas. There were 9 sons & 4 daus in this family.—*Mrs. O. L. Trenary*, Kenosha, Wis.

6621. **STONE**.—Col. Nathan Stone, Rev soldier, came with his father-in-law, Samuel Matherson, to Maple Hill, Vt., from Mass.

See "Early History of Shaftsbury & Bennington, Vt."; also "Stone Genealogy."—*Mrs. Lott Woodworth*, Cambridge, N. Y.

6614. **BLANKENBAKER**.—Nicholas Blankenbaker is buried in Shelby Co. His application for a pension is on record in the Court House.—*Mrs. E. B. Smith*, 721 Main St., Shelbyville, Ky.

6609. **WRIGHT**.—If the Caleb Wright wanted was a Vermont man, his father was a Rev soldier, & Caleb, the son, was in War of 1812, but the marriage was not the same. This Caleb m a Miss Priest, 1790.—*P. O. Box 57*, Charleston, N. H.

6627. **MCGAFFEE**.—The Association Test for the Town of Gilsam, N. H., can be found in "Hayward's History of Gilsam, N. H.," page 35, and a test of the same nature was probably required in other N. H. towns. The test reads as follows: "We the Subscribers do hereby solemnly engage & promise that we will to the utmost of our Powers, at the risque of our Lives, Fortunes, with Arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British Fleets & Arms against the United American Colonies." In the first census of the United States, 1790, in Sandwich, N. H., the name of John McGaffee is found.—*Nathan H. Jones*, Poultney, Vt.

6631. **DE COSTON**.—Ebenezer Coston, b Sept. 10, 1765, at Londonderry, Conn., or Frances-town, N. H., d Feb. 17, 1814, at Lysander or Sherburne, N. Y., m Jan. 14, 1783, Sarah J. Hale. Ch: Elizabeth, b June 26, 1786, m Alfred Skinner; Jane, b 1789, m Joshua Leonard & 2d Miles Norton; Julia Jemima, b June 4, 1798, m Wm. Love; Submit, m Elhanan Phetteplace; Alfred, started for Oregon 1850, killed by Indians; Lara, m Jane Wallace; Finette m Solomon Cushman. Ebenezer Coston enlisted in Francetown, N. H., May 7, 1782, for 3 yrs in Capt. Isaac Fry's Co., 1st N. H. Regt., commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry Dearborn; transferred at Newberry, N. Y., June 11, 1783, to the Commander-in-Chief's Guard, commanded by Lieut. Col. Wm. Colfax; discharged at West Point, Dec. 20, 1783. Ref., page 143 "Commander-in-Chief's Guard, Revolutionary War," by Chas. E. Godfrey, pub. by Stevenson Smith Co., Washington.—*Mrs. D. K. Moore*, 143 Elmhurst Ave., Detroit, Mich.

6634. **LEBARON**.—According to "The Descendants of Francis Lebaron," James Lebaron had no Rev record, although his sons & daus' husbands were in the Rev.—*Mrs. Geo. H. Wright*, Cambridge, N. Y., P. O. Box 180.





**McCormack**

## A Page in Heraldry

Conducted by  
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

Drawings by  
Zoë Lee H. Anderson



**Cook**

### MCCORMICK

MacCormick, M'Cormic, MacCarmack & M'Cormac. The prefix "Mc" originally meant "son of," like "Fitz" in Anglo-Norman, & "O" in Celtic.

One branch of the McCormick family traces back to St. David, King of Scotland, & Queen Matilda. Robert, the Bruce and James I, of Scotland, are also in this line.

The progenitor of one branch of the American family was James McCormick, a signer of an address to William III & Mary, dated July 29, 1689. His two sons, Hugh b 1695, & Thomas b 1702, were Pennsylvania pioneers & their descendants went to Virginia & from thence to all parts of the country.

John McCormick, b Ireland 1748, d Lock Haven, Pa., was a member of the militia which protected the frontier, & through his services his descendants may claim membership in the Society of Colonial Wars.

The Virginia line comes from Thomas McCormick & his w Elizabeth Carruth through their son Robert, who bought 500 acres in Rockingham Co. in 1779. Robert, Jr., b 1780, was the father of Cyrus Hall McCormick, who, with his own hands, built the first practical reaping machine ever made. He was an Officer of the Legion of Honor & Member of the French Academy of Sciences.

Stephen, b 1784, Fauquier Co., Va., son of John & Elizabeth Morgan McCormick, was the inventor of the plow. In 1824, when Lafayette visited America, Mr. McCormick presented him with a plow, which he took back to France and entered it in a plowing match, where it won the prize.

Located in various sections of the country, the McCormicks gave patriotic service dur-

ing the Revolution. Their descendants are connected with the Halls, Morgans, Sandersons, Carters & Armstrongs.

### COOK-COOKE

At Beeston, Yorkshire, England, flourished an ancient family of Gale, alias Cooke. In history we read of Robert the Cook & his son holding the hereditary office of Masters of the Cook of Whitby Monastery abt the middle of the Twelfth Century.

John the Cook, or John le Cok, represented Herfordshire in Parliament in the reign of Edward III, abt 1350.

Sir Anthony Cooke, grandfather of Lord Bacon, was so distinguished for his learning that he was appointed to preside over the education of Edward VI.

Pope honored Thomas Cooke with a place in the "Dunciad" because, in his farce "Penelope," Cooke had ridiculed the poet's "Odyssey."

Descendants of Francis Cooke may claim membership in the Mayflower Society, as he & his w Hester came over in 1620, & he was one of those who signed the memorable Compact in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, Nov. 21, 1620.

The progenitor of the Virginia branch of the family was Mordecai Cooke, whose 1st w was slain by Indians in 1650; his 2d w was Joan Constable. He owned large tracts of land in Virginia, & his son Giles is supposed to be one of the "Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe" of 1716.

Many descendants of the family served in the Revolutionary and Mexican Wars, and all the world knows of James Cook, who circumnavigated the globe.

# HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

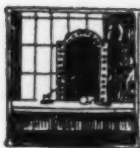


In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

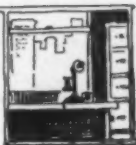
**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL  
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

The Magazine also has subscribers in  
JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES,  
PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

Connecticut, at this date of publication,  
leads all States with 1478 subscribers



# NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, June 23, 1920



REGULAR meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, June 23, 1920, at 10.15 A.M.

The President General expressed her pleasure at the presence of so many members. She said that the Chaplain General was unavoidably absent, and requested that the Board join with her in repeating the Lord's Prayer. The President General then had distributed to the members a copy of her favorite prayer, which she had had printed in the hope that it would prove as helpful to the members of the Board as it had to her.

Mrs. Guernsey, Honorary President General, was greeted with applause. Hearing that Miss Crowell, former Recording Secretary General, was in the Hall, the President General asked that she might be invited in to the meeting.

The President General announced the death of Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, former Historian General, and requested that the Board rise in respect to her memory. Mrs. Yawger moved that a letter be sent Mrs. Augsbury's family expressing the sorrow of the Board. Seconded and carried.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being recorded present: *Active Officers:* Mrs. Minor, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Hardy, Mrs. Sherrerd, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. McCleary, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Yawger, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Hanger, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Coltrane, Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. White; *State Regents:* Mrs. Hoval Smith, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Council, Mrs. St. Clair, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Denmead, Mrs. Shumway, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Sparks, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett.

The President General read her report.

## Report of President General

Members of the National Board of Management:

During the brief time your President Gen-

eral has been in office she has represented you at several functions outside of our Society, as well as at many celebrations which have taken the form of luncheons, dinners and meetings of our own organization. Among the former were the dinner of the Daughters of 1812, on April 27th, here in Washington; the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, May 18th, in Hartford, Conn.; the Flag Day celebration of the Order of Elks, in New London, Conn., on June 13th, to which they invited all the patriotic and benevolent societies of the town; on June 2d, the meeting of the East Lyme Historical Society, the town in which your President General was born, and on May 21st, the National Citizens' Conference on Education, here in Washington, where she spoke by request upon the "Interest of Patriotic Societies in the Promotion of Education"; also a garden party at Governor's Island on June 3d by invitation of the Sulgrave Institution and Army Relief Corps, for which they sent 25 invitations to be distributed. These I sent to the National Officers and members of the Board who lived within a distance that would enable them to attend. This garden party was given in connection with the beginning of the Tercentenary Celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims. Your President General attended with the hope of getting some information that would enable her to decide what part the Daughters would be interested in taking in this great movement. She met, but only had time for a few words with Mr. Stewart, the Chairman, who promised to send her information by letter, but as yet nothing has come.

Your President General was asked, on May 10th, to attend a meeting of the American Mayflower Council in New York City, to consider plans for the Tercentenary Celebration. As she had another engagement, our Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Yawger, was asked by the President General to represent us.

Among the functions within our Society, your President General has attended a lunch-

con given in her honor by her own chapter, the Lucretia Shaw, of New London, Conn., on May 3d. The State Regent, the State Vice Regent and the nearby chapters also attended, and after the luncheon had an enthusiastic meeting of good fellowship and inspiration for patriotic work.

On May 8th she journeyed to New York to attend the annual luncheon of the Washington Heights Chapter, at the Biltmore Hotel, after which there were inspiring addresses by Mr. Stephenson, of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and the Rev. Dr. Greigs, who had just returned from New Mexico. Your President General also spoke.

A meeting of the Connecticut State Regents' Council, held in Hartford on May 13th, was attended, and on May 15th she again journeyed to New York to attend a reception given in honor of the President General by the General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter, at the McAlpine Hotel. On May 20th she attended a birthday reception of the Dolly Madison Chapter of the District of Columbia, and on May 28th another birthday luncheon and a meeting afterwards of the Deborah Avery Putnam Chapter at Plainfield, Conn., to which the State Officers and nearby chapters had been invited. Still another birthday luncheon and meeting was attended on June 7th, that of the Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, in East Haddam, Conn., at which the State Officers and nearby chapters were present; and on June 14th your President General was the guest of the Eagle Rock Chapter, of Montclair, N. J., at its twenty-fifth birthday meeting and reception. These meetings, together with attending to her very heavy mail and studying the problems that come to her as head of this great organization, have taken up a large part of her time since election.

Visiting chapter functions, becoming better acquainted with the individual members, and listening to reports of work, all give her an insight into the aspirations and ideals of our members and the policies they would like to have carried out by our Society. But, as time goes on and your President General is called upon more and more to visit State Conferences she will of necessity have to forego the pleasure of attending many of the chapter meetings in order to give time to the larger groups. She feels sure the chapters will understand this reason if she is obliged to decline an invitation from them; they will know that she can visit comparatively few chapters out of nearly 1700 that go to make up our organization. She would like while she is in office to visit every State Conference at least once. These Confer-

ences occur usually in October, November, February and March; therefore, these are the months she will be able to visit but few chapters.

The State Conference engagements now made are Michigan, October 5th and 6th; New York, the 7th and 8th; New Jersey, the 22d; Missouri, 25th and 26th; Connecticut, the 28th and 29th. Thus you see the month of October is already quite full, with the meeting of the National Board coming the 20th.

In accordance with the vote of the April 26th Board meeting "that the name of the Committee to Prevent Desecration of the Flag be changed, eliminating the words "Prevent Desecration," but referring to the President General the selection of the title of this Committee, your President General has decided to call it the "Correct Use of the Flag Committee," it seeming to her that the name should suggest the positive constructive thought rather than the negative destructive one.

By a vote of the National Board of Management, taken some years ago, we give each year a cup to the student at the Annapolis Naval Academy who stands highest in his examinations in Seamanship and International Law. Your President General sent to J. E. Caldwell & Company, Philadelphia, for designs, prices, etc., and received word that for the same design as we had last year, for which we paid \$115, the cost this year would be \$175, and that it would take three weeks to have one made. This would be too late to permit the cup to be presented at the graduation exercises. The design of a cup which they had in stock was submitted, but it was not at all suitable. Your President General was anxious to have the cup in time for the graduation exercises, and thinking Caldwell's price high, she visited the firm of Galt & Company, of Washington, and there procured a very dignified, attractive cup which cost complete, with prescribed engraving, \$120. This cup was delivered in time for the exercises on June 4th.

In connection with our fund for Tilloloy, your President General had luncheon on June 3d with Baroness de La Grange in New York, she being in this country for a short time, and looked over and talked-over plans for building the water works for the village. These plans are here for your inspection. As nearly as can be estimated, the Baroness said, the money we have collected will only build the water works and will not be enough to build the community house which we had also hoped for. Prices had increased 30 per cent. she said in the past few months, and



then, too, the tank to hold water that had been estimated on was found to be too small, and so was increased to twice the size of the first one estimated on. The plan included a drinking fountain, on which a tablet would be placed stating that the water works of the village had been given by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Baroness said that as yet no part of our money had been spent; that the power of attorney sent her last year by authority of the National Board of Management had not been quite right in some way, and she gave your President General a new form which, when signed by our Treasurer General, would meet the requirements, and that after this paper had been signed she would proceed at once with our work. Your President General asked her to write her a letter stating her part in the work and her willingness to supervise it and see that our money was wisely spent.

Your President General has learned that there is a member of our Society living in Paris, Mrs. R. G. Harris, daughter-in-law of our Vice President General from Ohio. The President General recommends that Mrs. R. G. Harris be appointed by this Board to act with Baroness de La Grange in carrying out our work for Tilloloy.

Baroness de La Grange was asked by the President General to attend this Board meeting and tell you about Tilloloy, but a wire received from her states that an important engagement prevents her from doing so.

After the Congress, Ambassador Jusserand called at the Hall in regard to placing the Houdon bust of Washington and the vases which he presented from the French Government to our Society at Congress time. He took measurements and photographs of the mantel in the Museum, where they are to be placed and for which they are being especially designed.

Your President General has thought best to consolidate the former Patriotic Education and Americanization Committee under one National Committee bearing both names as a double title, and to assign all the important and distinct lines of educational work to sub-committees under this one general management. For the same reason it seems best to consolidate the equally cognate committees on Conservation and Thrift, and to discontinue the system of Division Directors. This latter served its purpose during the war, but it is now found after wide inquiry to be cumbersome and duplicating in operation.

In regard to the Executive Manager, voted by Congress, your President General felt it was a matter in which she should proceed

slowly, studying the situation, before any action was taken. She is on the lookout for a woman to fill the place, but feels that whoever in the end is selected should have high qualifications, both as to business ability and temperament, and they are hard to find.

Also, in accordance with the vote of the Congress, the President General has appointed an Office Building Committee composed of the following: Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Chairman; Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Vice Chairman; Miss Emma L. Crowell, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan, Mrs. Livingston L. Hunter, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Miss Jennie Loomis, Miss Katherine A. Nettleton, Mrs. George W. White and the President General *ex officio*. This Committee will meet to-morrow for the first time.

As so many State Regents had spoken of the value of the meeting held before Congress, the President General asked the State Regents for an informal meeting last evening, for discussion of their problems.

There is another Committee which your President General wishes to call attention to, and that is the Memorial Continental Hall Committee. This Committee was created to build and finish this Hall. Now that the Hall is finished, there seems to be no special use for it. It has been almost inactive for the past few years; it has met and had a program but no business. The question arises as to the advisability of continuing it.

There is one concrete work which your President General desires to recommend: this is the financing of a manual of information in several languages for free distribution to the immigrant on landing upon these shores, modeled upon the plan of the well-known "Guide to the United States for Immigrants," published some years ago by the Connecticut Daughters; said manual to contain the Constitution of the United States, the American Creed, the Pledge to the Flag, with rules for the correct use of the flag, an address of welcome from the Society and all practical information concerning our laws and government, our schools, including our night schools, libraries, banks and government securities; everything in short which he needs to know in order to lead the life of a law-abiding American citizen. She would further recommend that the States raise a 25 cent per capita contribution toward a fund for this purpose, to be known as the Immigrant Manual Fund, said contributions to be paid to the Treasurer General, and the work carried on through the Patriotic Education and Americanization Committee.

The resolutions adopted by the last Con-

gress and sent out to every chapter regent, point the way for much valuable chapter work. They voice the splendid stand taken by our Congress on the vital questions of the day. I would particularly emphasize those urging the promotion of universal military training, to the end that our boys shall never again be sent unprepared into a fearful war; the obtaining of higher pay in each community for the teachers of our children, the citizens of the future; the financing of the training of young women for teaching the foreign women in their homes; the observance of "Constitution Day," September 17th, by all chapters as the beginning of their patriotic education work each fall; and the urging upon Congress the need of such changes in our naturalization laws as shall require for men and women alike the same qualifications for admission to citizenship and the right to vote, which is now unfortunately attained automatically by the foreign woman in suffrage States when her husband becomes a naturalized citizen.

These and many others are all constructive activities which it behooves us as patriotic American women to promote with the utmost vigor.

Respectfully submitted,  
ANNE ROGERS MINOR,  
President General.

*The acceptance of the President General's report without the recommendations was moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded, and carried. Invitations to attend their State Conferences were extended by the State Regents of Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Florida, North Carolina, and Arizona. The President General stated that she would arrange to attend as many of the Conferences as possible. Mrs. Moss moved that this Board act upon the recommendations of the President General at once. The adoption of the first recommendation, that Mrs. R. G. Harris be appointed by this Board to act with Baroness de La Grange in carrying out our work for Tilloloy, was moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, and carried. The second recommendation was read: the financing of a manual of information in several languages for free distribution to the immigrant on landing upon these shores, modelled upon the plan of the well-known "Guide to the United States for Immigrants," published some years ago by the Connecticut Daughters, said manual to contain the Constitution of the United States, the American Creed, the Pledge to the Flag, with rules for the correct use of the flag,*

*an address of welcome from this Society, and all practical information concerning our laws and government, our schools, including our night schools, libraries, banks and government securities; everything, in short, which he needs to know in order to lead the life of a law-abiding American citizen; further recommending that the States raise a 25-cent per capita contribution toward a fund for this purpose, to be known as the Immigrant Manual Fund, said contributions to be paid to the Treasurer General, and the work carried on through the Patriotic Education and Americanization Committee. Mrs. Harris moved that the second recommendation of the President General be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and Miss McDuffee and carried.*

Mrs. Yawger read her report as follows:

#### Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

The instructions of Congress have been carried out as promptly as possible. All resolutions affecting the work of the Society, and the Constitution and By-laws, as amended by Congress, were prepared for the printer and proof read, and turned over to the Corresponding Secretary General for mailing.

Copies of all resolutions adopted were sent to the various organizations and people affected by them; and very appreciative letters received from Congressmen for the endorsement of the Society.

The routine work of the office has gone forward as usual. The minutes of the Board meetings of April 17th and 26th were duly turned over to the Editor of the magazine and proof read. Copies of the rulings of Congress and of these two Board meetings were sent to all offices, all letters sent as ordered, and notification cards to the members admitted, 2807, were mailed before June 1st; 1267 membership certificates were sent out; 2200 membership cards have been signed by me ready for the June and October Board meetings; notices to members of the June Board meeting were mailed, and notices of appointment on National Committees by the President General are being sent out as made and the acceptances and regrets noted.

Respectfully submitted,  
RITA A. YAWGER,  
Recording Secretary General.

There being no objection, the report was approved. The Recording Secretary General then read the following recommendations from the Executive Committee:

**Recommendations of Executive Committee,**

ADOPTED APRIL 27, 1920

That the house employees be paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour for overtime service rendered during Congress week.

That Mr. Phillips be given \$50 for extra service during Congress week.

That the window boxes and flower beds be filled at a cost not exceeding \$35.

ADOPTED APRIL 29, 1920

That we renew our contract with J. B. Lipincott Company at the best business arrangement that could be made.

ADOPTED JUNE 22, 1920

That Mrs. Anderson be continued the Official Parliamentarian.

That the Chaplain General be allowed \$100 per annum for clerical services in connection with the Remembrance Book, and such other clerical services as she may require.

That Miss Fernald be detailed to act as private secretary to the President General at a salary of \$125 per month.

That Miss Jean Jackson be continued in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General and as clerk for the Finance Committee.

That the Building and Grounds Committee be allowed \$5 per month to cover all clerical services.

That Miss Muddiman, chief clerk in the Business Office, who has been with the Society for 10 years, be given extra sick leave for three weeks.

That Miss Jane Finckel, clerk in the office of the Registrar General, who has been with the Society six years, be granted one month's extra sick leave, without pay.

That the entire permanent clerical force of the Society be given an increase in salary of 12½ per cent., based upon the present individual salary, beginning June 1, 1920, and that salaries falling below \$75 per month be increased to that amount; also that the bonus given in 1918 "in recognition of service and loyalty to the Society" be continued, and, furthermore, that said bonus be now considered as part of flat salary.

That the salary of the chief clerk in the office of the Recording Secretary General, being increased to \$1800 per annum, or \$150 per month, this salary shall include all stenographic services rendered by her to the Society, the National Board and the Congress.

That Miss Helen M. Collier be transferred to permanent roll in the office of Librarian General at \$85 per month, beginning June 1, 1920.

That Miss Violet Spurlin, who has been employed since May 25th as temporary clerk

in the Business Office at \$3 per day, be transferred to the permanent roll July 1st at a salary of \$75 per month.

The employment of temporary help in the office of the Recording Secretary General because of the resignation of Mrs. Cumings, the second clerk.

Authorization to fill vacancy in office of Recording Secretary General in such manner and at such salary as may be satisfactory to the Recording Secretary General, the President General and the Sub-committee on Clerks.

Employment of temporary help in the offices of the Organizing Secretary General, Registrar General, and Business Office, because of the extra work following the Congress and the April Board meetings.

That for the sake of clarity all former Board rulings of the Society conflicting with the foregoing be and hereby are rescinded.

The adoption of a set of rules for what is known as the clerical body of the organization, numbering 33 in all, submitted by the sub-committee to the Executive Committee and approved by that body.

That the Recording Secretary General, Editor of the Magazine, and the State Regent of the District of Columbia, constitute a Publicity Committee.

*The adoption of the report of the Executive Committee was moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded by Mrs. Hunter, and carried.*

Mrs. Phillips read her report as Registrar General.

**Report of Registrar General**

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report 1147 applications presented to the Board and 328 supplemental papers verified. Permits issued for 573 insignias, 261 ancestral bars and 793 recognition pins. Papers examined and not yet approved: 402 originals and 167 supplementals. Papers returned unverified: 16 originals and 53 supplementals. New records verified, 261.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES S.) ANNA L. C. PHILLIPS,  
Registrar General.

Mrs. Phillips moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for 1147 applicants for membership. This was seconded by Mrs. Moss, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 1147 applicants members of the National Society.

Mrs. Hanger, reluctant to forego attendance at the graduation exercises of her young son, had requested that her report as Organ-

izing Secretary General be read by the Recording Secretary General, a supplemental report to be brought in later in the day by herself. The Organizing Secretary General's report was, therefore, read by Mrs. Yawger.

#### Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

The resignation of Mrs. Emily Tyson Elliott, as State Regent of Maryland, has been received. Mrs. Elliott resigned in order to accept the National Office of Corresponding Secretary General. The State Vice Regent, Mrs. Adam Denmead, automatically succeeded to the State Regency.

At a special State Conference held in Maryland on May 19th, Mrs. R. Corbin Maupin was elected State Vice Regent. I now ask for the confirmation of Mrs. Adam Denmead as State Regent and Mrs. R. Corbin Maupin as State Vice Regent of Maryland.

The resignation of Mrs. James T. Morris, as State Regent of Minnesota, has been received. Mrs. Morris resigned in order to accept the National Office of Vice President General from Minnesota. Mrs. A. E. Walker automatically succeeded to the State Regency, but found she could not serve in that office on account of personal reasons.

At the tri-annual meeting held in Minnesota on May 27th, Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge was elected State Regent, and Mrs. A. E. Walker elected State Vice Regent. I now ask for the confirmation of Mrs. Marshall H. Coolidge as State Regent and Mrs. A. E. Walker as State Vice Regent of Minnesota.

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Miss Nora M. Taylor, Sibley, Iowa; Miss

Elizabeth A. Davis, Sutherland, Iowa; Mrs. Stella K. White, Houlton, Maine; Mrs. Emma H. Powell Dunn, Newburn, N. C.; Mrs. Anna Brosius Korn, El Reno, Okla.; Mrs. Carrie McGaughey Clemens, Tusculum, Tenn.; Mrs. Frances P. Young Mullman, Mineral Wells, Texas.

The authorization of the following chapters is requested: Fairfield, Ill.; Chestertown, Md.; Bedford City, Chase City and Culpeper, Va.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by the time limitation of two years: Mrs. Mary Odell McMurphy, Belleville, Ala.; Mrs. Mary L. Clark Main, Mammoth Springs, Ark.; Mrs. Alice Bryant Zellar, Yazoo City, Miss.; Mrs. Alice Parsons Hayes, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Jessie S. Van Schaick Norton, Cobleskill, N. Y.; Mrs. Sueneita Meriwether Turner, Corpus Christi, Texas; Mrs. Maude Kimball Butler, Cathlamet, Wash.

Permits issued for National and ex-National Officers' bars, 25; permits issued for Regents and ex-Regents' bars, 89; Organizing Regents' commissions issued, 21; charters issued, 5.

The following chapters have been organized since the last Board meeting: Hawkinsville at Hawkinsville, Ga.; Col. Josiah Smith at Patchogue, N. Y.; Lydia Partridge Whiting at Newton Highlands, Mass.; Capt. LeRoy Taylor at Greencastle, Tenn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,  
*Organizing Secretary General.*

Moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Mrs. Morris, and carried, *that we accept the report of the Organizing Secretary General.*

Mrs. Hunter read her financial report as follows:

#### Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1 to May 31, 1920.

#### CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1920 ..... \$30,497.78

#### RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$5878; initiation fees, \$2017; certificates, \$2; copying lineage, \$.25; creed cards, \$30.62; D. A. R. Reports, \$24.52; die, \$.50; directory, \$2.25; duplicate papers and lists, \$58.71; exchange, \$.55; gavels, \$9; hand-books, \$25.75; index to Library books, \$11.14; interest, \$102.10; lineage, \$756.98; Magazine—subscriptions, \$2045.10; single copies, \$32.46; proceedings, \$7.55; remembrance books, \$1.40; rent from slides, \$19.13; ribbon, \$58.31; rosettes, \$.25; sale of waste paper, \$11.35; slot machine, \$3.25; stationery, \$21.57; telephone, \$54.01; books for

## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

477

Library, \$178.19; index to lineage books, \$20.30; Auditorium events, \$450; refund 22d February celebration, \$6.42. Total receipts .....

11,828.66

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 \$42,326.44

## DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$603; initiation fees, \$38 .....	\$641.00
President General: clerical service, \$125; postage, \$20 .....	145.00
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$461.62; postage, \$10 .....	471.62
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$421.94; lists, \$22.50; binding books and book-stand, \$32.40; postage and telegrams, \$6.56 .....	483.40
Certificates: clerical service, \$170; engrossing, \$196.95; postage, \$152; expressage, \$1.32 .....	520.27
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$209.02; postage, \$60; bonding clerk, \$1.25 .....	270.27
Registrar General: clerical service, \$1811; postage, \$76; bonding clerks, \$2.50 .....	1,889.50
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$2106.41; cards and expressage, \$13.81; bonding Treasurer General and clerks, \$58.75 .....	2,178.97
French Orphan Department: clerical service, \$18.75; postage, \$1.00 .....	19.75
Historian General: clerical service .....	400.00
Librarian General: clerical service, \$418.55; accessions, \$71.59; cards, \$1.63; postage and expressage, \$2.45 .....	494.22
Curator General: clerical service, \$161.85; photos and copy of "Acts of Incorporation," \$7.85; postage, \$1.50 .....	171.20
General Office: clerical service, \$232.27; clerical service (Magazine), \$190; messenger service, \$70; stamped envelopes and postage, \$518.70; carfare and expressage, \$14.06; bonding clerks, \$2.50; city directory, \$10; china, \$50; insurance on President General's pin, \$5; parliamentarian's expenses to Board meeting, \$40; settlement of J. W. Lewis claim, \$481.50 .....	1,614.03
Committees: Banquet Hall—telegram and expressage, \$2.64; laundering linen, \$2.70; Building and Grounds—clerical service, \$10; postage, \$1; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—slides and case, \$30.30; postage and telegrams, \$7.49; expressage, \$4.31; Finance—clerical service, \$20; National Old Trails Road—clerical service, \$11.90; telegrams, \$9.85; postage, \$18.01; letterheads, \$6; Patriotic Education—clerical service, \$95; circulars, \$15.25; postage, \$7.75; telegram, \$1.30; Philippine Scholarship—postage, \$20; Placing Wreaths at Mt. Vernon—telegrams, \$2.49; Reciprocity—clerical service, \$103.75; clamps and folders, \$2.75; Thrift—letter circulars, \$2.25 .....	273.69
Expense Continental Hall: employees' payroll, \$1478.25; electric current and gas, \$385.12; ice and towel service, \$26.81; water rent, \$5.76; coal, 11 tons, \$126.50; supplies, \$108.53; bonding superintendent, \$2.50; repairs to elevator, \$33.22; liability insurance, \$216.65 .....	2,383.34
Printing Machine: printer .....	80.00
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, \$107.40; postage, \$140; Editor—salary, \$300; postage and telegrams, \$6.53; articles and photos, \$114; Genealogical Editor—expense "Notes and Queries," \$60; postage, \$2; printing and mailing April issue, \$1998.64; cuts, \$260.60 .....	2,989.17
Auditing accounts .....	125.00
Auditorium events: labor, lights and refund .....	292.50
D. A. R. Reports: expressage .....	13.34
Furniture and Fixtures: water coolers .....	47.70
Lineage: Volumes 52 and 53, \$3300.13; old volumes, \$5; postage and expressage, \$40.75 .....	3,345.88



State Regents' postage .....	160.00
Support of Real Daughters .....	400.00
Telephone .....	190.01
Twenty-ninth Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, \$21.20; postage, \$12.13; House Committee—badges, \$535.77; decorations, \$150; labor, \$441.10; rest-room supplies, \$4.20; rent of screens, \$3; signs and tags, \$3.50; postage, \$1.50; super- intendent, \$50; telephone operator, \$50; Invitation Committee —postage, \$2; Program Committee—postage, \$5; telegrams, \$7.53; taxi service, \$1.75; Reception Committee—refreshments, \$300; music and decorations, \$225; Transportation Committee— clerical service, \$27.75;—bugler and pianists, \$145; Congressional and official stenographers, \$600; parliamentarian and reader, \$250; police service, \$50; luncheons and supper, Credential Committee and tellers, \$137.92 .....	3,024.35
Total disbursements .....	22,624.21
Balance .....	\$19,702.23

## PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1920 .....	\$5,729.23
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## RECEIPTS

Charter fees .....	\$38.00
Life membership fees .....	200.00
Continental Hall contributions .....	2,560.72
Liberty Loan contributions .....	1,433.05
Commissions: Flowers .....	\$46.08
Insignia .....	468.00
Recognition pins .....	48.20
Souvenirs .....	6.00
Interest .....	568.28
Liquidation and Endowment .....	23.24
Rent from land .....	43.76
	500.00
Total receipts .....	5,367.05

## DISBURSEMENTS

Notes payable, Liberty Loan .....	\$1,500.00
Taxes, Lots 12 to 16, inclusive .....	441.84
China and silver, Banquet Hall .....	617.25
Furniture, Banquet Hall .....	1,502.50
Engraving silver, packing and expressage .....	6.75
Curtains, room, Illinois .....	50.75
Books, Library .....	44.30
Plate for chair, Museum .....	3.50
Refund, Banquet Hall contribution, D. C. ....	9.00
Total disbursements .....	4,175.89
Balance .....	\$6,920.39

Petty Cash Fund .....	\$500.00
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## SPECIAL FUNDS

## PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts .....	\$5,484.81
Disbursements .....	5,484.81

## PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, March 31, 1920 .....	\$596.62	
Receipts .....	376.50	
	<u>\$973.12</u>	
Disbursements, Liberty Bonds .....	150.00	
Balance .....		\$823.12

## PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, March 31, 1920 .....	139.00
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## WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, March 31, 1920 .....	\$295.19	
Receipts .....	5,361.40	
	<u>\$5,656.59</u>	
Disbursements .....	5,361.40	
Balance .....		295.19
Total Special Funds .....		<u>\$1,257.31</u>

## RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 3-31-20	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 5-31-20
Current .....	\$30,497.78	\$11,828.66	\$22,624.21	\$19,702.23
Permanent .....	5,729.23	5,367.05	4,175.89	6,920.39
Petty cash .....	500.00			500.00
Patriotic Education .....		5,484.81	5,484.81	
Philippine Scholarship .....	596.62	376.50	150.00	823.12
Preservation of Historical Spots .....	139.00			139.00
War Relief Service .....	295.19	5,361.40	5,361.40	295.19
Totals .....	<u>\$37,757.82</u>	<u>\$28,418.42</u>	<u>\$37,796.31</u>	<u>\$28,379.93</u>

## DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank .....	\$27,879.93
Petty cash (in Treasurer General's office) .....	500.00
Total .....	<u>\$28,379.93</u>

## INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds .....	\$100,000.00
Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds .....	2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Bond .....	1,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds .....	<u>5,950.00</u>
	<u>\$109,264.84</u>

## INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank, for Liberty Bonds, as per vote of 28th Congress .....	<u>\$9,000.00</u>
	<u>\$9,000.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,  
(Mrs. LIVINGSTON L.) LILLIAN A. HUNTER,  
Treasurer General.

Mrs. White, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

#### Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the following report to submit for the months of April and May.

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$36,405.31, of which \$5,361.40 was contributed for Relief Work and \$5,484.81 for Patriotic Education.

Other large expenditures were for:

Clerical service .....	\$7,021.96
Magazine .....	2,901.79
Employees of Hall .....	2,171.60
Postage .....	599.59
Support of Real Daughters .....	400.00
Lineage (vols 52 & 53) .....	3,300.13
Expense of 29th Congress .....	3,024.35
Furnishings of Tea Room of Banquet Hall .....	2,135.50
Notes Payable, Liberty Loan .....	1,500.00
Taxes (Lots 12 to 16 incl.) .....	441.84
Insurance Premiums .....	221.65
Miscellaneous as Itemized in Treasurer General's report .....	1,840.69

Respectfully submitted,  
(MRS. GEORGE W.) LOUISE C. WHITE,  
*Chairman.*

Miss Coltrane, Chairman, read the report of the Auditing Committee as follows:

#### Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that your committee has met each month since last Board meeting April 26th, received monthly reports from both the Auditors and the Treasurer General. The reports have been examined and compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,  
JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,  
*Chairman.*

Miss Coltrane moved the adoption of the Treasurer General's report, which was seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and carried.

Miss Coltrane then read her report as Historian General.

#### Report of Historian General

Madam President General, Fellow Officers, and Members of the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

I feel the honor and the happiness to be given the privilege to attend our family council, all one blood, and all one spirit. I care

not to what parties in politics, to what school in thought, to what churches in religion we respectively belong, there is one heart in all of us, and it is the heart of America.

As your newly elected Historian General I come to you to offer my service. I wish to thank you for the confidence placed in me when you selected me to serve you and it is not without emotion that I have received this expression of your good will and trust. My hope and my courage lay in remembering that "she who is least worthy can serve, and the lowliest ambassador derives a measure of dignity from the commission of a mighty sovereign." In taking up my new duties I know I cannot hope to serve you as you deserve to be served or as my predecessors have served you, but I want you to remember my ability to obtain results will be due to your assistance. My department belongs to you, I am here to serve you, and may you feel the welcome of your suggestions and my deep appreciation of your coöperation.

Since our April meeting we have received from the printer Volume 54 of the Lineage Book, prepared under the previous administration, and it is now ready for distribution to the chapters; we have Volume 55 copied, over one thousand records, and when compared will be ready for the press by the 1st of July; work on Volume 56 has been begun. A contract for four volumes has been made for the coming year. The following figures show the increase in printing since last year:

Paper 100 per cent. ....	\$238.00
Composition 75 per cent. ....	486.00
Press 35 per cent. ....	78.00
Binding 75 per cent. ....	96.00
	<hr/>
	\$898.00
Cost last year, \$3.19 per page .....	\$1377.75
Increase .....	898.00
Cost this year, \$5.26 per page .....	2275.75
Raise of 65 per cent.	

Letters were sent to thirty-eight State Regents regarding the War Records, asking that we strive to complete all records within the year, having them indexed and ready to be bound according to the decision of the National Board of Management. Connecticut, Georgia, District of Columbia and one chapter in Missouri, "Olive Prindle" all complete. Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois and Iowa have sent records in a collective form but did not state whether they were complete.

No material pertaining to Historical Research has been received since April.

We have set for ourselves this program: First, find out what is needed that we have not; second, find out how and where to obtain

it; third, find out how to secure the interest to obtain it.

The most interesting things we have come across are the Draper Manuscripts in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: they consist of a large miscellaneous collection of original papers bound in nearly five hundred volumes, which are not indexed. In point of time the collection extends from 1735 to the close of the War of 1812; in geographical extent the range is from the Hudson River to the Mississippi, from Charleston, South Carolina, to St. Louis, with special emphasis on the western regions of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, the early settlement of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. A few calendars have been made only, due to this fact that the greater part of the information is still inaccessible, unless we go to Wisconsin. The calendar of the Kentucky Manuscript is ready for the printer, but owing to lack of funds the printing must be delayed. We bring this information to you with the hope that we may all find a way to obtain this information for the use of all.

Due to my information or lack of information, our first move has been to try and secure a stronger coöperation between our organization and the organized Historical Societies, and we have just written to forty-eight of them. There is much historical data which we have not, so we have appealed to the organized State Historical Societies asking their coöperation, and before we give our suggestions we are asking for theirs, requesting them to tell us what they feel is most needed in Historical research work in their own state, and then we plan in each state to assist in obtaining these facts, for the good of both, at the same time giving us definite work that is needed and which will be of great value to us.

Our Librarian General is working to obtain best authenticated histories of each county, making each state history complete with all her county histories, and we would like to ask that you collect the vital statistics of every county, seeing if they exist, if not, why not; if so, where? in what condition, and to have authenticated copies made for our Society. We urge each chapter to strive to collect the valuable records in the counties including every possible historic lore and tradition, having it witnessed and approved through the Chapter Historian and sent in collectively through the State Historian as State Chairman. We would like to urge the State Regents to coöperate with the State Historians to keep this work ever before the chapters, so

that we may greatly add to the splendid material we have already.

With kindred lineage, principles and aims, we cannot emphasize too strongly the truths for which we stand. While honoring the past our faces are toward the future. Since the American Republic has enjoyed an unparalleled and almost miraculous growth, it is due not merely to our natural resources, with which God has endowed us as a people, but to the lofty spirit of individualism, which our Constitution and unwritten laws have sought to conserve. We dare not neglect our History. Let us make it one of our most vital works. It has been said, "Each nation is its brother's keeper, and greater the power the greater the responsibility." History never stands still, let us live up to her, and may we remember the past is our happy prologue to the swelling act of our imperial theme.

Respectively submitted,

JENN WINSLOW COLTRANE,  
*Historian General.*

There being no objection, the report was accepted. Miss Coltrane presented the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, One object stated in our Constitution is the encouragement of historical research, and

Whereas, We can only attain the true spirit of Americanization through a knowledge and study of the history and ideals of our nation; therefore

Be it resolved, That we as an organization advise a uniform historical program to be used by each chapter, this program, with references, to be prepared in an attractive manner by an accredited historian and published monthly in our Magazine, thereby making it accessible to each chapter.

Moved by Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that the *Historian General's* recommendation be accepted.

Mrs. Ellison read her report as Librarian General.

#### Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since Congress the routine work of the library has progressed as usual—the regular correspondence attended to, the copying of abstracts of original pension records, the sending out of lantern slides for the Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures, and, up to June 1st, the filling of orders for the Block Certificates. Since June 1st, the last named work has been transferred to the Office of the Recording Secretary General, which sends out the regular membership certificates.

Through the efforts of Mrs. James M. Fowler, thirty-eight states have appointed state librarians, and it is hoped that the remaining states will do likewise, as it is essential that all be represented.

The State Regents, having State Librarians, are urged to appoint a State Library Committee with the State Librarian as Chairman, and, when visiting chapters, to speak of the needs of the library of Memorial Continental Hall, asking the chapters to appoint Library Committees. Where there are no State Librarians, it is hoped the State Regents will appoint a State Chairman to assist in securing books for our library.

I wish to especially mention the generosity of Mrs. Fowler, which has made possible the purchase of four volumes of Savage's Genealogical Dictionary and Pope's Pioneers of Massachusetts. I also wish to call attention to a rare book presented by Mrs. James S. Phillips, a prospectus of a Life of George Washington, containing plates of the Revolutionary battles in which he participated and a list of the subscribers in 1807.

The accessions to the library since the Board Meeting of April 26th, are as follows:

#### BOOKS

*Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England.* James Savage. 4 Vols. 1860.

*The Pioneers of Massachusetts.* C. H. Pope. The last five volumes presented by Mrs. James M. Fowler.

*Life of George Washington, Maps and Subscribers' Names.* Published by C. P. Wayne. 1807. Presented by Mrs. James S. Phillips.

*Maryland Historical Magazine.* Vol. 14, 1919.

*Pension Papers.* Vol. 53.

*New Hampshire Pension Records.* Vols. 11, 12, 13.

*Rhode Island Pension Records.* Vols. 3, 4, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. Vol. 53. 1919.

*Revolutionary Records from Congressional Reports.* Vol. 5.

*Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society.* Vol. 27. 1920. Gift of the Society.

*Memorial Record of Alabama.* 1893. 2 Vols. Gift of Mrs. Eugenia L. Ross.

*The New York Mirror.* 2 Vols. 1836-7. Gift of Mrs. Ruth Watkins Lindsey.

*The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans.* 4 Vols. 1834-7. Gift of Mrs. Ruth Watkins Lindsey.

*Colonial Mobile.* P. J. Hamilton. 1910. Gift of Miss Hannah Lyons.

*Genealogical Record of the Harrington Family in America.* E. W. Harrington. 1907. Gift of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

*Revolutionary Soldiers in Alabama.* T. M. Owen.

*Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt.* 2 Vols. Gift of Miss Elmy Campbell Adams.

*Memorial Virginia Military Institute.* 1875. Gift of Mrs. Eugenia L. Ross.

The above 14 volumes were presented through Miss Mary C. Thurber, State Librarian.

*Life on the Mississippi and Adventures of Tom Sawyer,* Presented by Governor George Wyllis. Chapter of Hannibal, Mo.

*Old Dartmouth Historical Sketches,* 1903-1917. Gift of Fort Phoenix Chapter.

*Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Iowa.* A. T. Andreadis. 1875. Gift of Mrs. F. S. Burberry.

*Past and Present of Will County, Illinois.* W. W. Stevens. 2 Vols. Gift of Miss Jennie M. Stevens.

*History of Audrian County, Missouri.* 1884. Gift of Mrs. Oceola Lane, through Mexico-Missouri Chapter.

*Constitution Making in Indiana, 1780-1916.* Charles Kettleborough. 2 Vols.

*Indiana as seen by Early Travelers.* Harlow Lindley, editor. The last 3 volumes presented through Indiana State Librarian, Mrs. Edmund Davis.

*The Modern Commonwealth (Illinois)* 1893-1918. Bogart and Mathews.

*Parsons' (Kansas) Memorial and Historical Library Magazine.* 1885. Gift of Mrs. Jessie B. Wherry, in memory of John Dayton Bullard.

*George Washington Glick.* Gift of Mrs. Jennie Glick Orr.

*History of Delaware County, Pa.* George Smith. Gift of Mrs. Sara Morris Farr.

#### PAMPHLETS

*Constitution and By-Laws and List of Members, of Virginia Society Sons of the American Revolution.* 1919. Gift of Arthur B. Clarke, President.

*Brayton Family Chart.* Gift of Mrs. S. A. Worden.

*Early History of Ladoga.* W. L. Anderson. Gift of Mrs. James M. Fowler.

*Epitaphs from the Colonial burying ground in Halifax, N. C.*

*Marriage notices found in Halifax, N. C., Minerva, between January 1, 1829-February, 1831.* The above two copied and presented by Elizabeth Montgomery Ashe Chapter.

*Photographic copy of agreement signed October 7, 1776, by Marquis de Lafayette under which he came to the aid of the United States*



of America because of "the justice of their cause."

*Genealogy of the Descendants of Johnathan Rich.* George Rich. Gift of author.

#### PERIODICALS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. May.

*New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin.* April.

*Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine.* April.

*Journal of Illinois State Historical Society.* January.

*New Jersey Historical Society Proceedings.* April.

*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.* April.

*New York Public Library Bulletin.* April.

*Louisiana Historical Quarterly.* October.

*Mayflower Descendant.* October.

*Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine.* April.

*New York State Historical Association Quarterly Journal.* April.

*New England Hist. and Gen. Register.* April.

*Kentucky State Historical Society.* May.

*Iowa Journal of History and Politics.* April.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. June.

This list includes 44 books, 8 pamphlets, and 14 periodicals.

I present the following recommendation:

That a National Library Committee be appointed by the President General in order to further the work of the Library and to bring its needs to the attention of the Daughters all over the country.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNIE C. ELLISON.

*Librarian General.*

The motion to adopt the Librarian General's report with its recommendation was seconded and carried.

Mrs. White read her report as Curator General.

#### Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions received since the Board meeting of April 26th, 1920.

MASSACHUSETTS: Continental bill, \$6.00, issued 1776, by the State of Pennsylvania. Presented by Mrs. John R. Allen. Small silver teaspoon, marked M. E.; presented by Mrs. Chas. N. Goffee. Fire insurance policy covering Mount Vernon, dated 1803. Autograph letter

of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., dated 1792. These documents presented by Mrs. Edith Scott Magna.

MAINE: Bullet, with interesting history, of Revolutionary period. Presented by Samuel Grant Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Coasters, Japanned papier-maché, for wine decanters. Tiny ebony night lamp. Bristol china basket, hand decorated. These articles presented by Miss Jane Adams Foster.

PENNSYLVANIA: Bohemian glass compote; presented by Mrs. John F. McCoy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Beaded bag, grape design, in shades of blue; presented by Mrs. Samuel W. Wallingford, through Mary Torr Chapter.

CALIFORNIA: New mahogany chair, antique design; presented by the California Daughters.

Our typed descriptive catalogue is up to date and the articles all tagged. Our card-catalogue cross-index system, four and five cards to each gift, is also up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. W.) LOUISE C. WHITE.

*Curator General.*

Report approved.

Mrs. Elliott read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

#### Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following report covers the correspondence attended to and the supplies sent from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General during the months of April and May.

Copies of the constitution and by-laws as amended by the 29th Congress, together with the Resolutions adopted by that body, were mailed from my office to the National Board of Management and to the chapter regents upon their receipt from the printers.

Five hundred and seventy-eight letters were received and recorded and five hundred and thirty-five were answered.

The number of supplies as issued were:

Application blanks .....	11,907
Constitutions .....	2,321
Leaflet "How to Become a Member" ..	950
Leaflet of General Information .....	673
Pamphlet "Necessary Information" ..	241
Transfer Cards .....	517

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. A. MARSHALL) LILY TYSON ELLIOTT,

*Corresponding Secretary General.*

On motion duly seconded, the report was accepted.

The report of the Printing Committee was

read by the Recording Secretary General, the Chairman, Miss Grace M. Pierce, being ill and unable to be present.

#### Report of Printing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the contract for printing the Proceedings was awarded to the same company which did our work last year, they being the lowest bidder. Almost half of the book has already been set up and is ready for the proof reading.

Your Committee has also had printed the Constitution and by-laws (as amended), and the resolutions adopted by the Congress, the list of Patriotic Lecturers and Lantern Slides, list of papers for the Committee on Historical and Literary Reciprocity, and the Apostrophe to the Flag (for sale in the Business Office, \$1.25 per hundred). The Hand Book, as planned by the previous Printing Committee, is being brought up to date by the insertion, at the front, of the picture of the President General. Such other printing as the routine business of the Society required has also been attended to.

The Chairman of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund Committee has requested 500 reprints of her report to Congress instead of the usual 200 copies. I would recommend that this request be granted, and that the Chairman of the Printing Committee be authorized to order more than the 200 reprints of reports when it would seem to the advantage of the work of the National Society so to do.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,  
Chairman.

Moved by Mrs. Moss, seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried, that we accept the report of the Printing Committee with its recommendation.

While waiting for the Editor and the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, who had been sent for, the President General referred to the gracious and hospitable invitation of the District of Columbia Daughters to entertain the Board at luncheon, and said a recess would be taken promptly at one o'clock for that luncheon.

Miss Lincoln read her report as follows:

#### Report of the Editor of the Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I am happy to tell you of the continued progress of your official magazine and that we have excellent articles in store for our readers, among them one by Rear Admiral Samuel

McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy. Admiral McGowan has written about the part played by the Supply Corps in the winning of the war. It is a record worthy of the best traditions of our glorious navy, and we are fortunate to secure an account of the Supply Corps by the man whose ability made possible its achievements.

Mrs. Guernsey, our Honorary President General and Chairman of the Office Building Committee, has consented to write an article for the September Magazine on the expansion of the work of the National Society and its need of adequate offices for its clerical force. Photographs have been made by Underwood and Underwood of the Hall, showing the activity prevailing in each office; these photographs will be used to illustrate Mrs. Guernsey's article.

Mrs. George Barnett, whose articles in the Magazine have attracted wide attention, has contributed an article about Commodore Arthur Sinclair who held the first school of instruction in the U. S. Navy. This school, conducted on board the Commodore's ship, was the nucleus from which the Naval Academy at Annapolis was started. Commodore Sinclair is an ancestor of Mrs. Barnett and she has his diary, a valuable document never before published, and rare portraits with which to illustrate her article.

The Genealogical Department is now conducted by Mrs. Edith Ramsburgh, and will be enlarged and developed under her able editorship. Throughout the United States, Americans are striving to prove the Revolutionary service of their ancestors—as an offset to Bolshevism—and there is a greater interest in genealogy than ever before.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to an article in the July magazine, "Revolutionary Pensions Aid in Americanization." It is written by Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, a Charter member and former Vice President General of our Society. Miss Dorsey secured the permission of the Commissioner of Pensions to write the article for our magazine. It presents valuable and interesting facts not generally known, and will prove of assistance to Americans anxious to trace their ancestry to the patriots of '76.

Mrs. Ramsburgh has started a new feature, A Page In Heraldry, which will appear monthly in the magazine. The heraldic drawings for this page are made especially for us by Mrs. Zoe Lee Anderson, whose knowledge of heraldry and artistic skill has won her success in her profession.

That our magazine is gaining its public is clearly demonstrated by the following figures: from January 1st, 1920, to May 31, 1920, we

had 3068 expirations, and in these same months we have received in renewals and new subscriptions a total of 5759—a gain of 2673.

We have made a good commencement, but a commencement only. The magazine must not be permitted to stand still, it must go forward, and to that end I beg of you to exert your influence to secure subscribers.

The magazine is a vital part of your organization; it upholds your traditions, it carries your publicity, and it disseminates knowledge of American history—the fundamental principle for which this Society stands.

Surely the magazine is deserving of the loyal support of every member.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN,  
*Editor.*

There being no objection, the report was accepted.

The report of the Magazine Committee was read by Mrs. Bissell, Chairman.

#### Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Assuming the Chairmanship of the Magazine in 1920, is a very different proposition from the one which loomed up before the Chairman three years ago. She confronted a difficult reconstruction problem; *viz*, the building up a paid subscription after a disastrous free circulation experiment. At the end of her three years of service she turned over to the present chairman, a well organized business with a paid subscription list of over 14,000. It is an honor to follow such a predecessor, but one feels, like the son of an illustrious father, that one has a great deal to live up to.

With the splendid foundation of Mrs. Minor's work, and the continued services of our Editor, Miss Lincoln, who has the faculty of making each succeeding issue of the Magazine better than the last one, the present Chairman has no excuse if she fails to keep going forward.

We are publishing at the present time a larger edition than heretofore, and there are some issues (Dec., 1919, and Jan., 1920), of which there are no copies remaining, the editions are exhausted. At this date, June 23, 1920, the total amount of subscribers is 14,543 with 2464 expirations for the month of June.

Securing regular and prompt renewals as well as new subscriptions is an important matter. Our publishers offered to print and mail a

circular for us if the Society would pay postage and address the envelopes. This was too good an offer to refuse. A letter signed by the President General together with a subscription blank of special color and return envelope was mailed to 3000 persons, former subscribers. The returns already coming in prove the value of the effort. About two-thirds of the subscriptions being received at this time are renewals. This is eloquent testimony to the holding power of the Magazine.

Paper and printing costs have soared to a point almost beyond belief. The July number is the last issue under the contract made July 1, 1919. The new contract authorized by the Executive Committee, goes into effect July 1, 1920. With the enormous increase in cost of production it is essential that every effort be made to increase receipts. Our publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, are giving us good service and helping in ways that are entirely outside the literal living up to their contract. (The appeal for renewals before mentioned is one item of this kind.)

We will try hard to get more advertising. This plan has been held up waiting for stationery. When the Magazine stationery was received it carried a wrong address and had to be returned. We are still waiting!

In planning your work for the coming year, your Chairman earnestly requests that you give the forwarding of interest in the magazine a generous place. No loyal Daughter can afford not to read it. She will be a better Daughter and a better American if she is thoroughly familiar with it.

Respectfully submitted,

EVA V. M. BISSELL,  
*Chairman.*

Report approved.

The Treasurer General reported that since the last meeting the Society had lost through death 324 members. The Board rose in memory of these departed members. Mrs. Hunter reported also that since the last meeting 101 members had resigned, and 109 former members had conformed to the requirements of the by-laws and asked to be reinstated, and she moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of these 109 former members. The motion was seconded and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 109 reinstated as members of the National Society.

The Recording Secretary General then read the report of the Committee to select a ribbon for ex-National Officers as follows:

### Report of Committee to Select Ribbon for ex-National Officers

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Committee appointed to select a ribbon to be worn by ex-National Officers, submits the following report. After consulting with Caldwell & Company and receiving the samples here presented, your Committee has selected sample No. 1, subject to the approval of the Board. The colors will be blue and white to conform with other ribbons, the price to be \$1.35 per yard.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAS. M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,  
Chairman.

The card showing the four styles of ribbon in the blue and white was passed around among the members. Mrs. Moss moved the acceptance of the recommendation of the Committee for style No. 1. Seconded by Mrs. Sewell. Mrs. Hunter moved to amend the motion and substitute No. 3 for No. 1. Seconded. Mrs. Cook moved an amendment to the amendment to substitute No. 4. Seconded. The amendment to the amendment was put and lost. The amendment to substitute No. 3 for No. 1 was put and carried. The original motion to accept the recommendation of the Committee, amended to read for No. 3, was put and lost. Moved by Mrs. Ellison, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, *that question of ribbon for ex-National Officers be referred back to the Committee for another recommendation.*

The Historian General read the resolution presented to the Board at its last meeting by the former Historian General. Preserving the preamble, the adoption of this resolution was moved by Miss Coltrane, amended to read as follows: *Be it resolved that this (the Military War Service Records) work be put in charge of the Historical Research and Preservation of Records Committee, of which the Historian General is Chairman, and that each state compile and index its records, having records uniformly bound under the direction of said committee before they are presented to the Historian General for deposit in the Library, each state to bear the expense of its own records.* Seconded and carried. The adoption of the resolution as amended was moved by Mrs. Sherrerd, seconded by Mrs. Sparks, and carried. The members of the Board were invited to examine the volume of War Records bound by Connecticut, brought to the Board by Mrs. Buel, the index and general arrangement of which Mrs. Buel illustrated, explaining also the new method which their binders had employed in connec-

tion with the photographs used in the book. After some further discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Sparks, seconded by Mrs. Wilson, and carried, *that instructions be sent to each State Regent in regard to making the indexes for the War Records.* Moved by Mrs. Yawger, seconded and carried, *that all states which have not prepared their war records adopt the style as used by Connecticut, with the addition of the grandsons and granddaughters, and lineal descendants of members (adopted by the National Board of Management April 26).* The Historian General stated that the binder employed by the Connecticut D. A. R. seemed to be the best obtainable, and agreed that where all the records were bound by the same firm the price would be less to each state.

The President General spoke of a resolution received from the former Chaplain General regarding the observance of Flag Day by the National Society in Memorial Continental Hall. No action was taken on the suggestion.

Mrs. Harris moved *that the expenses of the President General while on official business be defrayed by the National Society.* Seconded by Miss McDuffee. Mrs. Harris explained that that motion was intended to place the Society on a dignified plane in reference to the expenses of its chief executive, and she would follow that motion with a motion that an amount not to exceed \$3000, be set aside for the President General's official expenses during the current year, said year to date from the adjournment of the last Continental Congress. Many of the State Regents demurred at the insufficiency of the appropriation to cover the official expenses of the President General, citing the amounts set aside by states for the use of the State Regents, who could not possibly be expected to cover the territory the President General would necessarily in visiting state conferences. The President General requested Mrs. Reynolds to take the chair and expressed herself as believing in this legislation as a matter of principle, as a self-respecting thing for a Society to pay its way, and as far as the amount was concerned, she would prefer that the Society start out with the smaller amount, and then at the end of the year it might be seen how this had worked out and whether or not a larger sum would be necessary. The first motion, *that the expenses of the President General while on official business be defrayed by the National Society,* was put and carried. The second motion, which had been seconded by Mrs. Morris, *that an amount not to exceed \$3000 be set aside for the President General's official expenses during the current year, said year to date from the adjournment of the last Continental Congress,*

was put and carried without a dissenting vote.

On motion of Mrs. St. Clair, the Board took a recess for luncheon.

The afternoon session was called to order by the President General at 2.15. The question of the continuance of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee was taken up and discussed, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the functions of this Committee, as originally planned, had been vested in the Committee to Erect the Office Building adopted at the last Congress. The plan of holding a State Regents' conference the night before the meeting of the Board had proved its value and had met with general approbation. Mrs. St. Clair moved that the *Memorial Continental Hall Committee be discontinued as it has outlived its usefulness*. Seconded by Mrs. Reynolds and carried.

The members rose in greeting to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, who expressed her pleasure at being present and seeing "her girls" again. Mrs. Yawger moved that a letter be sent to Miss Grace M. Pierce expressing the sympathy of the Board and regretting her absence. This motion was numerous seconded and carried.

The President General introduced Mrs. Robbins, Chairman of Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides Committee, who read the following report.

#### Report of Chairman of Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides Committee

Madam President General and Officers:

In presenting this preamble, in regard to the patriotic illustrations, I wish to state that, with the consent of the President General, the name has been changed from that known as The Interchangeable Bureau of Lantern Slides and Lectures, to now be known as Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides.

In order to bring these lectures up to date and for the use of the chapters in their varied patriotic work, it is necessary to not only reconstruct some of the manuscript which accompany each set of slides, but also to purchase new slides, perhaps, those we now own, to be colored; for it is through these illustrations of historical incidents, persons well known in history and deeds of valor, that what I term instantaneous instruction is given.

Light travels so much faster than sound that the moment one sees a picture an impression upon the mind is made, and when that is accompanied by a verbal description, the impression is made more lasting. Therefore, in our Americanization work, it is of the greatest value, and saves many hours of labor, both for the student and teacher, and

an entertainment is going on at the same time.

Some of these lectures have been used in the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. Ages of the boys were from 10 to 13. These boys wrote essays of not less than 300 words on what they remembered, and it was wonderful what they remembered of names spelt correctly, dates, etc. These essays were part of their English work, and they received credits for this work.

I am stating these facts to show that I have faith in this work, and believe it can be made a very great factor in our historical and educational work. It will take time and it will also take money.

There are times when I may receive information about some new material—literary or pictorial—which it would be to our advantage to own, but on account of the delay in securing the finances necessary, such an opportunity might escape. Now my request is, that a fund be allowed this committee, in order that we be permitted to carry forward this historical, illustrated work more readily.

BERTHA M. ROBBINS,  
Chairman.

Mrs. Robbins added that announcements of future lectures and interesting information about the various series will be from time to time published in the Magazine, and said that \$100 would be sufficient to furnish the necessary opportunity for keeping the work of the Committee up to date. There being no objection, the report was accepted without its recommendation, and on motion of Mrs. Reynolds, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, it was carried that the *Chairman of the Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides be granted the sum of \$100 for her work*.

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett referred to the movement to raise an endowment for William and Mary College, the oldest university in the United States, who, through her alumni, gave to the United States the Declaration of Independence and the Monroe Doctrine, and said it would seem particularly fitting for the Daughters to evince an interest in this movement without in any way obligating themselves financially. The college having recently opened its doors to women, \$150,000 of this proposed fund is to build a dormitory for women. After some discussion, Miss Hardy moved that the *N. S. D. A. R. endorse the movement to raise a million-dollar endowment for William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia*. This was seconded by Mrs. Sherrerd and carried.

Mrs. Hanger read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee as follows:



### Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee has the honor to report as follows: Since the twenty-ninth Continental Congress the Building has been thoroughly cleaned; the grounds put in order, grass seeded and rolled; flowers placed in the window-boxes and in the flower beds in the rear of the building; draperies and rugs cleaned, sprayed with moth preventive and stored in our moth-proof closets for the summer. The lace window curtains in the following rooms: Alabama, District of Columbia, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Tennessee and Texas, are in such a condition that your Committee finds it inadvisable to have them laundered. Doubtless the States will be glad to attend to their individual room when notified by the Committee as to the condition of said curtains.

A thorough inspection has been made of the Building and the Committee finds the same in excellent repair and general condition, except the roof. This part of our Building has given grave concern for some time past, but by repair work done by our own force of employees, directed by our Superintendent, the expense of a new roof has not been found imperative, neither was it advisable during the war period, owing to the scarcity of labor and the uncertainty of material. At present the roof is in such a condition that we do not know just what damage or where may be done during a heavy rainstorm.

After consulting with the President General, your Committee deem it a wise measure to consult with Mr. Edward Pearce Casey, 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y., the architect of our Building and the architect selected for our new office building, regarding this matter. Your Committee will doubtless be in a position to report fully at the October Board meeting.

The suggestion of placing rubber on the gallery floors in the Auditorium, in order to lessen the noise, has been brought to the attention of your Committee. While the Committee may not find the rubber advisable, the Committee will take measures to remedy the condition in question by the time of the next Continental Congress.

In March, 1920, when the Museum was re-decorated and painted, the large 16th century tapestry of "The Conquerors Reentry Into Rome," hanging on the west wall, was necessarily taken down. After consultation with the Curator General, this tapestry has

not been replaced in the Museum, but hung in the third-floor corridor.

The attention of the April 17th Board was called to the fact that considerable correspondence had been carried on with the firm of Wright, Tyndale & VanRoden, of Philadelphia, regarding china bearing the D. A. R. insignia, of which they wished to dispose. As this china consisted largely of such articles as hair receivers, brush and comb trays, etc., the Board voted that \$50 be paid to Wright, Tyndale & VanRoden and the china brought here for destruction. The barrel containing the china was opened on May 20th, in the presence of your Chairman and several members of the Building and Grounds Committee, counted, and destroyed, piece by piece.

Through the courtesy of the President General, the use of the Auditorium was granted for the use of the National Citizens' Conference on Education, the meetings being held May 19th, 20th and 21st, application for same having been made by Hon. Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education.

Upon request of the State Regent of the District of Columbia permission has been granted, through your Chairman for the Committee, to use the Banquet Hall on June 23d for a luncheon, this luncheon to be given to the President, General and Members of the National Board of Management by the District of Columbia State Regent and Chapter Regents.

Permission was granted, through your Chairman for the Committee, to the Editor of the Magazine to make arrangements for interior photographs of Memorial Continental Hall for use in the Magazine. These photographs have been taken.

Upon request of the Registrar General, your Committee has purchased a revolving chair, for use at the Ancestors' Catalogue, in the Office of the Registrar.

Your Committee found the flags used on the flag-pole on our Building were in need of replacing. The purchase of the three following flags was made: one (1) large flag, 9 by 12, for use during the presence of the President General in the Hall, sessions of Continental Congress and special occasions; two (2) smaller flags, 5 by 8, for daily use.

Your Chairman has authorized the purchase of various articles, for general use in, and general upkeep of, the Building, such as soap, paper towels, paper napkins, drinking water, moth preventive, scouring powder, ice, coal, etc., which properly have come to her to authorize.

Purchases are made in the following way: The Superintendent brings to the attention

of the Chairman or through her, to the Building and Grounds Committee, the required needs. Permission is given him, either by the Committee, when it meets or the Chairman in the interim, to purchase such articles as are necessary and advisable. When the bill is rendered, the Superintendent o. k.'s same, and your Chairman by signing the voucher to which the bill is attached authorizes payment by the Treasurer General. (This is not a new method of procedure, but incorporated in my report as a matter of general interest.)

Your Committee recommends that our efficient Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, be given an increase in salary of ten dollars (\$10) per month, beginning June 1, 1920.

Your Committee recommends that the following employees of the Building be given an increase in salary of five dollars (\$5) per month, beginning June 1, 1920:

Estes Scott, LeCount Woodson, George Hughes, Roland Dorsey, Joseph Williams, Frank Chatterbuck.

Your Committee recommends that the practice of "tipping" in Memorial Continental Hall be discontinued and hereafter discouraged, either for guide or for any other service rendered by an employee, and that a new notice to this effect be placed in a conspicuous place, for the information of members as well as visitors.

Your Committee recommends that the bonus to employees, voted by the Board of 1918 for length of service, be continued.

Your Committee has gone carefully into the details of the increases in salary and recommends them, based not only on efficiency, but commensurate with the salaries paid employees of the public buildings which surround us.

Respectfully submitted,

(Mrs. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,  
Chairman.

Mrs. Hanger moved the adoption of her report without its recommendations. This was seconded and carried. Her motion to consider the recommendations *ad seriatim* was also seconded and carried. Recommendation No. 1, on motion of Mrs. Hanger, duly seconded, was carried. *Adoption of Recommendation No. 2*, moved by Mrs. Hanger, seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried. *Adoption of Recommendation No. 3*, moved by Mrs. Morris, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried. The adoption of the fourth recommendation was moved and seconded. Mrs. Hanger explained that this did not mean that the bonus was to be made a permanent thing, but the Committee recommended that

it should be continued at this time. The motion to adopt was put and carried.

The Treasurer General stated that, in view of the fact that the income of the National Society from now until the dues began to come in in December is inconsiderable, and the expenses per month run about the same the year around, she would move that the proper officer be empowered to borrow for the Current Fund not to exceed \$10,000. This was seconded by Mrs. Elliott and carried.

The Treasurer General reported also that there is a balance to the credit of the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Fund of \$823.12, and since the remainder of the Fund is already invested in U. S. Liberty Bonds, she would move that the Treasurer General be authorized to invest this sum in additional United States Bonds. Seconded by Mrs. Ellison and carried.

Mrs. Hanger read her supplemental report as Organizing Secretary General.

#### Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Lottie Jones Allan, Fort Lupton, Col.; Miss Courtney Cash, Centre, Mo.; Miss Martha Isabel Boger, Portsmouth, N. H.; Mrs. Lorena Stone Norton, Maryville, Tenn.

The reappointment of the following have been requested by their respective State Regents: Miss Emma Pettengill, Delhi, N. Y.; Mrs. Adelia Switzler Ferrell, Sunnyside, Wash.

Authorization of chapters is requested: Sturgis, Mich.; Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Covington, Rogersville and Sweetwater, Tenn.

By request of the State Regent of New York, the Mersereau Chapter is to be officially disbanded.

The change in location of the following chapters has been requested by the State Regent of New York: Gen. James Clinton from Springfield to East Springfield, N. Y., on account of most of the members having moved to the latter place. Staten Island from New Brighton to Port Richmond, N. Y., on account of two-thirds of the members living in the latter place.

The Suffolk Chapter at Riverhead, N. Y., has been reported organized.

I recommend:

1. That all names of Organizing Regents to be confirmed and chapters to be authorized shall be sent by the State Regents to the Organizing Secretary General, in writing, 10 days previous to the meeting of the

National Board, at which they are to be voted upon.

2. That the price of the reissuing of charters be raised from \$2 (which amount was provided for in the ruling of December 6, 1895) to \$5, because of the fact that there is as much work on the reissue as on the original charter.

3. That the form now used in notifying Organizing Regents of their confirmation by the National Board of Management be changed to read as follows:

I have the honor to inform you that the National Board of Management has confirmed your appointment as Organizing Regent for two years, at ....., on ....., as requested through my office, by the State Regent .....

Cordially yours,

*Organizing Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.*

This notice to be engraved. Card form.

4. When the chapter is recognized as having organized, then the Organizing Regent be sent the commission on parchment in recognition of her accomplished work. (A number of these are on hand.) One filed with this report.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. G. WALLACE W.) LUCY GALT HANGER,  
*Organizing Secretary General.*

There being no objections, the report was accepted. Mrs. Buel moved that the first recommendation of the *Organizing Secretary General* be adopted. Seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried. The adoption of the second recommendation was moved by Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, seconded by Mrs. St. Clair, and carried. With regard to recommendations three and four, Mrs. Hanger explained that the engraved card bearing the insignia notifying the member of her appointment as Organizing Regent by the National Board would be sent out immediately following the Board meeting, and after the chapter had been organized, the Organizing Regent would be sent the engrossed parchment bearing the signatures of the President General, Recording Secretary General, and Organizing Secretary General, and having the ribbon and red seal. On motion, numerously seconded, the third and fourth recommendations were adopted.

Mrs. Hanger referred to the motion adopted at the April 26th Board meeting authorizing the Organizing Secretary General to compile a form for uniform use in the organization of chapters, reading the form suggested for use of those interested, a copy of which would be sent to every mem-

ber of the National Board, and could be secured on application to the office of the Organizing Secretary General. The suggested form as read by Mrs. Hanger was approved by the Board.

Mrs. Phillips presented the following supplemental report:

#### Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 444 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1591.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. JAMES S.) ANNA L. C. PHILLIPS,  
*Registrar General.*

Moved by Mrs. Phillips, seconded by Mrs. White, and carried, that the *Recording Secretary General* be instructed to cast the ballot for 444 applicants for membership. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared these 444 applicants members of the National Society.

The President General said that a representative of the Department of Justice had asked permission to address the Board on the question of how to combat the high cost of living, and if there was no objection she would have Miss Rohr come in at that time. Miss Rohr gave some instances of how the combined efforts of women had helped to reduce prices on certain articles, and outlined some of the work being done under the auspices of the division on women's activities.

Mrs. Yawger read the following communication from the Editor of the Magazine:

MY DEAR MRS. YAWGER:

If possible will you please make the following announcement to the Board:

Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston is preparing an article for the Magazine on historic gardens in America. Miss Johnston is a well-known lecturer and writer on historic subjects, and has made a specialty of landscape garden photography.

If the members of the Board will supply Miss Johnston with the names of historic gardens in their locality, they will aid greatly in increasing the value of her magazine article. Her address is 163 Lexington Ave., New York City.

We desire to show through these photographs how this generation of Americans are keeping the gardens made historic through associations with distinguished Americans of the past.

The coöperation of the members of the Board will be highly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN.

Mrs. St. Clair presented a request from the Molly Pitcher Chapter for the privilege of selling flowers during the next Congress, the revenue from which, after deducting a percentage to the National Society, went toward a fund for an ornamental fountain to be erected on the grounds back of the Hall at some future time. Mrs. Reynolds moved that the request of the Molly Pitcher Chapter, D. C., be granted, to have the privilege of selling flowers at Memorial Continental Hall during Congress. This was seconded by Mrs. Chubbuck and carried.

Mrs. St. Clair told also of the proposed plan of the Army and Navy Chapter, of the District of Columbia, to give a button to the children in the public schools and in the foreign night schools in recognition of their having committed to memory the words of "America," "Star-Spangled Banner," the salute to the flag, and the American's Creed, the children to give a pledge that they will wear these buttons in order that their families and neighbors and friends may also be interested. The committee found in getting estimates that the larger the order the cheaper proportionately would be the expense, and it had been thought that other States might wish to order the buttons at the same time. Mrs. Cook moved that this Board endorse the plan suggested by the District of Columbia D. A. R. to increase interest in Patriotic and Americanization work, giving a button of patriotic design as a reward for learning the American's Creed, salute to the flag, "America," and "Star-Spangled Banner." This motion was seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Mrs. Wilson moved the endorsement of the National Board N. S. D. A. R. of the work of the Department of Justice as presented by Miss Rohr. Seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

Referring to the campaign being made for the adoption of children other than the French, Miss McDuffee told of the splendid work being done by the Serbian Aid Fund, of which Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the

Minister from Serbia, is Director. Madame Grouitch has appeared before the Daughters at the Continental Congress and at many State Conferences and is known personally to many of the members, and the fact that she is at the head of this Serbian Aid Fund is sufficient to inspire confidence in the way the work is being done. Every penny that is subscribed to help these destitute children goes direct to the cause—not one cent is expended for administrative purposes. The office of the Serbian Aid Fund is 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Miss McDuffee, as Chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the Committee on Education in the United States Senate and House of Representatives in the interests of the Kenyon-Vestal bill, reported that in the four days following the last Board meeting she and the members of her committee had seen by appointment 25 different Congressmen. Nothing definite in the status of the bill had taken place prior to the adjournment of Congress, but perhaps at the next session of Congress something will be done.

In answering a question regarding the part to be taken by the National Society in the Tercentenary celebration, the President General said that she had the matter in mind, and when she had planned out some concrete thing that the Society might do worthy of its dignity and standing she would at once communicate with every State Regent.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes, which were approved as read.

Mrs. Ellison moved that a vote of thanks be given our President General for her gift of the copy of the prayer. Seconded by Mrs. Elliott, and carried.

A rising vote of thanks was given to the District of Columbia D. A. R. for their splendid hospitality, and a vote of thanks to Minnesota for the Apostrophe to the Flag.

The Board adjourned at 4.45.

RITA A. YAWGER,  
Recording Secretary General.



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